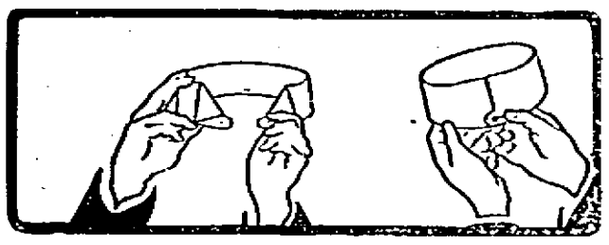
The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 21, NO. 50. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1903. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE



If you are half as careful to get the right collar for your neck as we are to have it for you, you'll do all your collar buying here.

And you won't look at any but Cluett-Peabody collars; your size is here, and your style; Cluett and Arrow brands.

For the latest

Shirts, Collars, Shoes,

Call on

H. LEWIS,

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIER.

CAN'T WE SELL YOU

ALL YOUR PROVISIONS

We Keep a Full Line of Fresh Goods.

Pillsbury' Best Flour. Corn Meal. Graham.
Buckwheat Flour. Nearly all Cereals.
Fresh Creamery Butter. Fresh Dairy Butter.
Fresh Eggs—in three times a week.
Feeds—Hay, Oats, Bran, Etc.
Shorts—Corn Meal, Wheat, Anything and Everything
Not all low, but as low as the market can afford.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Coughs and Colds

Are with Us

We have every kind of remedy now on the market for the cure of the above and sell them at the lowest prices consistent with purity.

NONE BUT PURE DRUGS ARE USED IN OUR PRESCRIPTIONS.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

CUT GLASS NOVELTIES,

SPLENDID VARIETY, NEW DESIGNS.

Finest line of Parlor Lamps in Northern Wisconsin. Shades to suit, the color fancy of all.

Decorated China Ware from cheapest to pieces selling or $20.00 each.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

FOR LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Memorial Services Next Week Thursday—Dept. Commander Agen of Superior to Speak.

One week from tonight, Thursday, February 12, there will be a grand banquet and program at the Odd Fellows' hall, given by the local John A. Logan Post, G. A. R. The occasion is marked as one for commemoration of the birth of the Nation's great war president, Abraham Lincoln. As a matter of fact our post has annually given these affairs and they have always been great successes socially and a source of much pleasure not only to the old soldiers and their families, but the guests of the evening as well. Somewhat greater interest is being shown this year by those having the matter of arrangements in charge and it promises to out do the other efforts in hospitality and attendance.

For the occasion the Post has secured a promise of the presence of Hon. James H. Agen of West Superior, department commander of the Grand Army, who will address the post and guests during the evening. We know Mr. Agen well. He is a grand, good talker, a fine man and splendid old soldier. He should have a great audience. You will hear a good speech.

CANDIDATES FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Two of Them Visit Rhinelander and Seek Support in Their Campaign.

Judge W. C. Silverthorn was in the city Tuesday electioneering for re-election to the bench in this Judicial Circuit. His only opponent so far in the contest, Mr. Bump of Wausau, was here a few days before, doing the same sort of work for himself. They circulated among the leading business and professional men and asked support at the coming election. They were warmly greeted by all, of course, as they are thorough gentlemen and each has many warm friends in Rhinelander. The pledges of support to either are not thought to have been extremely numerous, as it is early yet in the campaign and if there is to be a lively scramble for the honor, some other lawyers may appear in the field. It seems, especially to members of the bar, who are more interested than any other class of men that it is a little early to commit one's self in a contest for such a position as all possible candidates may not have yet declared their intentions. One thing is sure, the campaign is going to be a hot one.

THE MISSES HILGERMANN ENTERTAIN.

A Large Company of Ladies and Gentlemen Play At Cards.

The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Hilgermann was the scene of a most enjoyable card party last Friday evening. The party was attended by a large number of the young people of the city and was given by the Misses Hattie and Anna Hilgermann. Cinch was the game and the large rooms of the residence were filled with chairs and tables. The guests arrived at an early hour and the games were soon in progress. After a series of seven games were played the tables were removed and refreshments of a most dainty order were served. The prizes were awarded as follows: First prizes Dr. and Mrs. Henry O'Connor, second prize Mary McQueen. The guests in attendance were: Mesdames C. J. Chafee, Baldwin and O'Connor. Misses Jordon, McQueen, Leahy, Buell, LaSelle, Swain, Horn, Abbott, Germond, Halladay, Ahlgren, Brown and Taylor. Messrs. Wotring, Stone, Ledbetter, Wilson, LaSelle, Sawtell, Baldwin, O'Connor, Hilgermann, Teal, Walker, Shepard, Ball, Wood, Boyington and Mickiejohn.

THE NEW ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

If It Is Built Below Here It Will Come On To Rhinelander, Sure.

In five years from today Rhinelander will be the best town and largest business point of any place in this section of northern Wisconsin. The start has just been taken and the new manufactures and enterprises which we will have are bound to make it so. Remember this statement. It will occur to you after a while that The New North is right about its prediction. By the time the newly incorporated electric railway is built to Merrill from Stevens Point, Rhinelander will be ready to use it and the road will be looking for Rhinelander's business. So there is no use doing anything but wait. We will have the electric valley railroad if it is built as projected by the present incorporators. We'll need it then. The time will probably be from five to seven years. It is a grand, good movement and we hope the company will make a success of the enterprise. Nothing could do more than an electric line up and down the valley to promote the settlement of the country; the improvement of all the water powers and the manufacture of articles for market from the wood which covers the land.

The "Moonshiner's Daughter," Saturday night.

The Star of Rhinelander Is Rising.

Never before was there such a splendid outlook for the future of a city as now faces our own Rhinelander. In the Herald of Saturday was the story of a rumor concerning the building of an immense paper mill here to utilize the grand water power as yet unimproved, which rushes over the great incline of the mighty Wisconsin river here. There is more than gossip in the rumor. The deal will be consummated. Private information, the details and particulars of which cannot now be made public, has been given out enough to make it perfectly safe to say that the water power is obtainable for the purposes desired. The Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., which owns one half the treasure, have signified their willingness to let it go for paper mill purposes if such a plant as is contemplated shall be built. We all know what the Brown Bros. will do. They will help. They own the other half. Negotiations have been opened with practical paper mill men, possessed of experience and large capital, who are anxious to go into business at a well located railroad point in the midst of the material necessary for the manufacture of paper. This location is a model one. It has the wood; it has the water power; its shipping facilities, either in or out, are not equalled by any city in this section of Wisconsin. It will be surprising to some after all the recent liberal subscriptions which our citizens have made, to learn that one hundred thousand dollars can be raised right in Rhinelander to put into this enterprise. But its true, just the same. We're going to have it. We here in Rhinelander are in earnest regarding the city's growth, and we're either going broke or make her ten thousand people inside of three years. Paul Browne expresses it well. In a tantrum of enthusiasm the other day he said, "Why I'll mortgage my house and lot; I'll mortgage my office building and I'll sell my gun to get money to put into that enterprise. That's the feeling of us all here, democrats, LaFollette men, lawyers, stalwarts, preachers, and best of all the "men with money."

There is a beautiful thought comes to us in connection with all this good feeling about our city's future prospects. Twenty-two years ago Rhinelander was born. The event was attended by the Brown Bros., President Rhinelander, of the then Lake Shore & Western railroad, and J. O. Thayer of Sheboygan. It was given its name in honor of the most distinguished guest of of the party. The affair took place in a tent on the bank of the now all interesting Pelican Rapids. The town has grown and prospered, and through all its years good business and good times have made a lively money-making commercial center. Socially and in matters of church, school and better life it has outstripped all the competitors of its size in this section. But again to that beautiful thought. The cutting of pine has been the city's standby. All men noted the wondrous water power here and sighed to see it rise and plunge and float on by without a harness. The agitations to have it improved have been many. Ten years ago it nearly culminated in a deal with some paper mill men. After each unsuccessful effort there was a downcast feeling. It even extended at times to almost blame of the water power's owners. But see what time has done. The years have gone by and the town has prospered well without it. Now, when the great pine industry is waning and the city needs something mammoth to take its place comes this improvement, with a paper mill which will employ 250 hands at least. Sure the judgment of A. W., W. E. and E. O. Brown must have been inspired by some power which knew that the time had not come until now. See what an advantage it is to have it now. The available millions of timber necessary to manufacture paper which abound about here have nearly doubled in quantity in that time. It is worth more money and will brings more to its owners. The "lumber jacks" can now transfer their labor to another class of timber.

It is of far more benefit now—when capital is easy of access; when we need it worse than we did when we had the unbroken forest to manufacture. All these circumstances prove that it was the work of great judgment and far sighted business ability to hold the power and with it the possibilities of such factories until it was worth its most to the city and its improvement was opportune.

With the new refrigerator factory, which will make 18,000 machines a year, the doubling of the capacity of the big veneer mill, the coming of the Soo division and the vast number of private enterprises which are contemplated we will soon have to hold a meeting in the Armory so we can yell together.

THE COUNTY'S FINANCES

How the Money Was Spent and Where It Came From—Complete and Brief Table by Mr. LaSelle.

We present herewith a brief, clear table of Oneida county finances for 1902, which will be very interesting to all tax payers. It was prepared by chairman W. B. LaSelle, of the county board, who has just finished work in examining the accounts of officers:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1902	$ 6,217.60
Received for certificates sold	20,132.19
Rec'd for taxes collected before sale	6,656.22
Received from county clerk tax deed and redemption fees	1,078.26
Rec'd from sale of county lands	12,228.67
Received from county clerk marriage license fees	56.00
Received from county clerk an account with Langlade Co	1,211.12
Received state tax including one mill and special taxes	17,481.94
Rec'd county tax including payments on road indebtedness	15,012.28
Received from judge municipal court	261.98
Received from James Donnelly justice account	86.00
Received from all other sources	5,616.93
	$86,152.80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid county orders	$21,733.76
Paid court certificates	3,736.97
Paid note and judgements	26,115.40
Paid Rhinelander Lighting Co. for lights	259.63
Paid telephone rent (13 mos.)	78.00
Paid soldiers relief	115.00
Paid state tax, salt tax and dues to state treasurer	11,089.91
Paid school tax to city of Rhinelander	3,902.41
Paid school tax to towns	2,686.92
Paid drainage land to towns	1,277.96
Paid delinquent tax to towns	3,733.07
Paid city of Rhinelander balance for care small pox cases	1,251.00
Paid out for other purposes	593.83
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1902	4,776.39
	$86,152.80

An Old Resident Here.

John Moriarty, one of the old-time residents, who used to be street commissioner here when the Town of Pelican government was making its first protentious improvements in its city streets, was here yesterday. John is looking well, married and running a lumber yard over in Michigan. He was warmly greeted by his many old friends here.

"Macbeth" tomorrow night at the Grand opera house.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded With the Register of Deeds for Week Ending Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida County for the week ending Tuesday, February 3, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

E. S. Shepard to D. K. Jeffris, lands in Sec. 20, 21, 22 and 23 all in Tp. 35 N, R. 10	$150.00
E. S. Shepard to John Barnes, Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 17, Tp. 36 N, R. 10	$50.00
Charles E. Hone to David Schultz, lands in Sec. 8, Tp. 37 N, R. 9	$1.00
C. H. Meyer to J. S. Van Nortwick, Lot 1, Sec. 3, Tp. 37, R. 11	$100.00
J. S. Van Nortwick to Wm. Bosark, Lands in Sec. 22, Tp. 36, R. 11	$100.00
Edna M. Cole to D. M. Hyde, lands Sec. 23, Tp. 37, R. 8	$5.00
J. S. Van Nortwick to D. M. Hyde, lands in Sec. 17 and 18, Tp. 37 R. 4	$100.00
D. M. Hyde to Charles O'Hara, lands in Sec. 17 and 18, Tp. 37 N, R. 4	$140.00
Charles O. O'Hara to Henry L. Duck, lands in Sec. 17 and 18, Tp. 37 N, R. 4	$1.00
Alice Stapleton to L. A. Doolittle, Lot 3, Sec. 29, Tp. 39 N, R. 11	$1.00
Lake Region Land Co. to L. A. Doolittle, Lot 3, Sec. 29, Tp. 39 N, R. 11	$10.00
Woodruff & McGuire Lbr. Co. to D. M. Hyde, lands in Sec. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, all in Tp. 36 N, R. 11	$1.00
Fred Hayssen to Frank Ziegler, lands in Sec. 25 and 136, Tp. 35 N, R. 9	$150.00
W. D. Kollock to Fred De Voe, lands in Sec. 5, 8, 20, 27, Tp. 35 N, R. 11	$500.00
W. D. Kollock to Helen B. Manson, lands in Sec. 5, 8, 20, 27, Tp. 35 N, R. 11	$500.00
James E. Malone to N. Thayer, lands in Sec. 36 and 1 14, Tp. 35, R. 9	$1.00
Andrew J. Turven to Simon E. Paige, lands in 29, 30, 31, Tp. 37 N, R. 11, also Sec. 24, Tp. 38 N, R. 11	$2777.78
H. Wenz to J. Gerken, Lots 1, 2, 3, Sec. 22, Tp. 39 N, R. 10	$200.00
A. Margroff to W. D. Kollock, lands in Sec. 15 and 21, Tp. 35 N, R. 11	$1.00

Information Wanted.

Lost track of an only brother of the late John McCuen, who recently died at Ward, Colorado.

John McCuen stated just before death that he had an only brother some where in the state of Wisconsin. This brother if found falls heir to a small fortune and the administrator would like to find him.

FRANK E. ECKEL,
Administrator.
Rye, Colorado.

DOINGS AT HIGH SCHOOL

Interesting Meeting of the Girls' and Boys' Literary Society Held the Past Week—Other Notes.

[ORLO M. STEVENS, Reporter.]

The Girls' Literary Society held their regular meeting Wednesday evening after school. The first on the program was the debate, "Resolved that the laws of immigration should be restricted." On the affirmative were Mayme Bemis and Una Reardon, on the negative Lucy Liesman and Winnie Gleason. Miss Buell, Miss Swain and Mary Elliot were judges and decided in favor of the negative. Following this Mable Cannon gave a recitation and after this Grace Davis, Gertrude Shelp and Anna Steadman read very interesting papers called "Echoes from the High school," in which a number of the members and scholars received well directed digs, including your humble servant, the reporter, who came in for his full quoto of the "mean things said and done." But then that's nothing we newspaper men always get the worst of it. Isn't that so Harry?

The regular meeting of the Boys' Literary society was held last Monday evening after school. The officers elected at the last meeting were installed and President Langdon took the chair. The first on the program which followed was Current Events by F. A. Lowell, those proved very interesting and especially those that dwelt on the city's prospects for 1903. Roy Markham read a very interesting essay on the life of Thomas B. Reed. Following this was the debate: "Resolved that United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. On the affirmative were Clyde Wilson and Carl Olson, on the negative were Ed Malone and Arthur Chatterton. President Langdon appointed as judges Clarence Lieb, Roy Markham and Chas. Chafee, who, after a good debate decided in favor of the negative. After a discussion about a field day the society adjourned.

There will be an interesting program at the high school on Lincoln's birthday. Besides the exercises by the scholars James H. Agen, department commander of the Grand Army of Wisconsin, will give a short talk on Lincoln. Parents are urged to come to all exercises at the High school and should particularly come and hear the ones Feb. 12.

Among those who were absent on account of illness last week were, Jennie Loveless, Harriet Walsh, Blanche Matteson, Harriet Sweet and Chester Wilcox.

Mr. J. P. Wilson of Appleton, Wis., agent for the Rand-McNally Book Co., visited the schools last Friday.

Chas. Chafee returned to school Monday after an absence of two weeks caused by illness.

Miss Jennie Johnson, formerly of the high school, visited school last Friday afternoon.

Douglas Anderson is absent from school at present on account of chicken pox.

Teacher's meeting was held in the high school building after school Friday.

Ethel Annis is absent from school this week on account of illness.

Mrs. Chapman of Detroit visited high school last Tuesday.

Mrs. Lawrence visited the high school last Thursday.

A Play of Kentucky.

"The Moonshiner's Daughter" will be seen at the opera house Saturday, February 7th. It is a new and original melodrama, consisting of five acts and eight scenes; a thrilling play of startling realism, abounding in surprisingly novel climaxes and vivid situations of intense dramatic power. It wins recognition from all classes and can be truly rated as the most conspicuous success of the season. Abundant life and color combine to make this one of the best American plays ever produced, a thrilling and exciting melodrama dealing with the mysteries of the revenue service, the dangers and excitement of locating illicit stills in their hidden retreat. Tremendous, powerful and convincing, a cyclone of surprises, a laugh every minute.

"The Moonshiner's Daughter" is a story of noble heroism and recital of brave deeds, a powerful and mysterious story told in a masterly style enlivened by uproarious bursts of comedy with bright flashes of wit and humor, a startling representation of reckless heroism and cool nerve of the Moonshiners. Fierce sensational fight between Moonshiners and Revenue men, the destruction of an illicit still with dynamite and the wonderful transformation scene. The Moonshiners making whiskey, the underground passage of escape, thrilling fight on mountain top, how the mountain women can shoot, how the darkies can sing and dance, all vividly and earnestly portrayed by a cast of unusual excellence. Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Will Kingsbury left for Whittenburg this morning, where he will pay his mother an extended visit.

WHY HE FORGOT THE COFFEE MILL

A VALENTINE STORY.

"I hate to trouble you," said his wife to the Grown-up Boy, "but they are only advertised for to-day, and I can't possibly get downtown."

The Grown-up Boy 20 Years Ago.

She handed him an advertisement cut from a morning paper.

"I've needed a coffee mill for six months, and you can get one to-day for 27 cents. Do you think you could stop and send one up to the house?"

The Grown-up Boy got off his car at State street and went into the big shop which was making a run on kitchen utensils.

The place was already crowded. At every counter dozens of women were pulling over the bargains, while behind them saleswomen, in their black uniforms, pounded on the glass tops with their pencils and cried: "Cash girl, cash girl," in shrill, nasal voices.

Men carrying big bundles and women without any ran into him and hurried away when he stopped to apologize. A young man with a large expanse of shirt front and a waxed mustache wound his way among the shoppers, his restless eyes falling on each of the saleswomen as he passed.

"Hurry up your checks! Hurry up your checks!" he called through his nose, apparently addressing nobody in particular. There were acres of floor space and hundreds of people in sight.

Finally the Grown-up Boy took courage of his necessities and caught by the sleeve a young man who was dashing by with the air of a general bringing his brigade into action.

"Coffee mills?"

"Sixth floor, right hand section State street front, elevator three aisles to the south, two to the west." The impatient young man hurried away. The Grown-up Boy found the elevator. Twenty-five people fought for a place in it. Then it crept, trembling with its heavy load, up the high shaft.

His Heart's Desire.

"Sixt'. Sportin' goods, coffee mills, bicycles, groceries, lawn mowers, valentines, an' perfumeries," droned the elevator man as the car passed the fifth floor.

The Grown-up Boy got out at the sixth floor as he had been directed and turned to the right. A big paper sign, projecting into the aisle, caught his eye, and, for some reason, held his attention:

VALENTINES.

He stepped to the counter and picked up one of the paper lace creations displayed upon it, says the Chicago Tribune. At the top stood a paper angel, blowing a silver trumpet. The feet of the angel rested upon a bank of pink clouds, spotted with green and yellow. Below were two huge white turtle doves. The doves were tied together with a crimson ribbon. Between the angel and the doves was a blushing Cupid. The Cupid worked on hinges. He swung back out of the way, only to reveal a bleeding heart, pierced with a golden arrow. The heart, swung in the other direction, laying bare, in the innermost recesses of the valentine, three magic words, printed in silver letters on a light blue background.

"I love you," was the tender legend.

It was a poor, tawdry affair, further cheapened by a wanton sign above the counter: "Paper Lace Valentines Reduced to 19c."

The Grown-up Boy remembered when nothing more beautiful than a Cupid and flower bedecked valentine had existed for his inexperienced eyes. And, in those days, they used to cost vastly more than 19 cents. It had taken him weeks to save the money to pay for the first one he purchased. He smiled as he thought of it.

It must have been more than 20 years ago. He had just entered the fourth grade over at the old Union school. When he took his seat on the boys' side of the room the first day he noticed across the center aisle, where the girls of the sixth grade sat, a young divinity in a blue checked gingham dress and a white apron with shoulder straps. Her eyes were big and blue, and her hair hung down her back in two long braids, each tied with a blue ribbon. She was giggling and looking around the room at all the new boys and girls.

The Perkes Boy.

It was a case of love at first sight on the part of the Grown-up Boy, and it was his first attack.

That morning at recess he waited until she came out, looking more beautiful than ever in her little pink sunbonnet. Then, in full sight of his goddess, he fell upon and "licked" his best friend and henchman by way of displaying his prowess. He had "licked" the friend frequently before, and therefore felt sure that he should make an impressive exhibition. When the snow fell and the boys set out "to wash the girls' faces" he pursued his heart's desire around the schoolhouse yard, as an Indian chief pursues the squaw he wants for a wife. He then threw her down in a deep drift and rubbed snow into her eyes and mouth until she cried and went in and told the teacher. Then, when another boy called her "tattle tale," he promptly "licked" him for so doing.

When Christmas came he got a shock. The Perkins boy, whose folks were rich and who never played "one-and-over" for fear of getting dirt on his shirt waist, gave Laura a little ring, with a blue stone in it, and a whole pack of chewing gum. The Grown-up Boy witnessed the presentation and writhed. At the first opportunity he "licked" the Perkins boy, taking care to select time and place so that Laura should be there to see. Nor did she seem an unwilling spectator.

Not yet had the Grown-up Boy dared to breathe a word of the passion that was gnawing at his vitals. But one afternoon, on the way home from school with the "gang," he passed Myer's drug store and saw the window full of valentines. Heretofore he had no use for anything but "comics." He had seen the Perkins boy buying a lace and turtle dove confection, and had led the "gang" in calling the Perkins boy "Softy" in a most offensive and insulting manner. But now the world had changed for him. He was a "softy" himself, and he felt that nothing but the biggest valentine of all, marked at the enormous figure of 75 cents, would fitly express the depth and fervor of his affections.

"Licking" the Perkins Boy.

He carried in the kindling for four weeks at ten cents a week; he gathered and sold 11 cents' worth of old iron and nine cents' worth of bottles; he sacrificed his "slingshot" for a nickel to the Perkins boy; and, finally, at the last minute, his fond grandmother gave him the dime needed to make up the necessary amount.

Never, before or since, has the Grown-up Boy had so proud a moment as when the coveted masterpiece of valentines became his property. He was puzzled for a time as to how it should be sent. But he was too much ashamed to ask advice. At first it seemed almost necessary that it should be accompanied by some original poetry. This was tried, but given up in despair. Finally it was decided to send it without any marks to identify the sender. It was certain, as he looked at it, that Laura would know at once that it came from him. Besides, if the "gang" ever found it out they would make life miserable for him. So he went so far as to carefully disguise his hand in writing the address, and he slipped out in the dusk after supper to drop it into the mail box. He almost hated to trust a treasure of such great value to the charge of the post office. Looking out of the front window an hour later he saw the postman collect the mail. He wondered that the man was not overcome by the extra responsibility. But he tossed the contents of the mail box carelessly into his sack and went off whistling down the street without the slightest apparent effort. The Boy decided that when he grew up he would "lick" that postman.

He went to school next morning in an excited and unhappy frame of mind. He feared lest the "gang" might discover that he had become a "softy." Consequently he was unusually rough, and fought several successful battles on the way to the schoolhouse. He hoped that Laura, who had surely gotten the valentine by that time, would not thank him publicly for sending it. If she did he would be tempted to deny it.

When She Made a Face at Him.

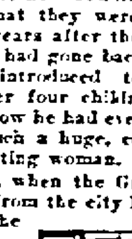
When school "took up" Laura was in her seat, but she did not even look in his direction. He wondered whether the valentine had not yet been delivered or whether she was entirely overcome by the magnificence of the offering.

Next morning, when again she neglected even to glance at him, he decided to bring matters to a crisis. He skillfully threw a "paper wad," which landed on her desk. When she turned quickly he was prepared for an eloquent acknowledgment in her eyes. But she only "made a face" at him.

That was the only acknowledgment that he ever got. The Perkins boy and Laura grew up together, and finally he heard, after he was a Grown-up Boy himself, that they were married. Twenty years after the valentine episode he had gone back home and had been introduced to Mrs. Perkins and her four children and had wondered how he had ever fallen in love with such a huge, commonplace, uninteresting woman.

That evening, when the Grown-up Boy got home from the city his wife spoke about the coffee mill.

"It wasn't delivered this afternoon," she said. "I suppose you ordered it all right."



His Heart's Desire 20 Years After.

"I'm sorry," said the Grown-up Boy, weakly, "but I really forgot all about it."

"You're the most absent-minded man I ever saw," said his wife, somewhat petulantly. "And now it's too late to get one for 27 cents."

"My business is so engrossing," answered the Grown-up Boy, firmly, "that you oughtn't to expect me to remember things."

SUICIDE BY GAS CHEAPEST.

So Say Hotel Keepers Who Have Had Guests Take Their Own Lives In Their Houses.

Gas for the generation of heat, light and power is one of the marketable commodities of Chicago, but gas for the purpose of suicide has never been listed among the revenue producing stocks of the local monopoly. That it cuts a figure in dividends, however, hardly will be doubted. Several of the obscure small hotels in the downtown district have occasion to read the gas meters with protruding eyes, and yet when everything has been reckoned with in the case of a shuffling off of mortality by means of a gas jet it is cheaper and quieter for the house, whether or not the discount is taken advantage of before the 15th of the month, says the Chicago Tribune.

"Three or four people a year come in here to quit," said the clerk of a Madison street place which has seen its seamy side. "It isn't a pretty job at the best, but in the main we prefer the use of the gas jets. Luckily they are more popular than is almost any other means of egress; they don't mess things up nearly so bad as the pistol or the knife.

"For instance, you take a big man who wishes to shuffle off his coil by cutting his throat or his wrists, or by shooting himself in the head. There's a mess for you. Frequently we have had men and women take the best room in the house to die in, and on one occasion the bullet that finished one fellow went through a mirror on a $50 dresser.

"There's no such drawback to gas. While it is possible for us to have $50 worth of furniture and carpets ruined by a suicide who goes by a violent route, we figure that any reasonable man or woman may die in the house at a cost not to exceed one dollar to the house. Our rooms average about 1,000 cubic feet of air each and ordinarily have two gas jets burning four feet an hour. Within seven hours we can count upon finding a suicide who takes the gas route, and with two jets throwing off four feet each for seven hours we have the total of 56 feet. This is dirt cheap, being 5.6 cents for the job. When one compares this with the things possible in the case of a desperate man with a revolver, even 1,000 feet of wasted gas is nothing."

It is not so much in the hotels as in the tenements and cottages that the gas company becomes an interested party to asphyxiations. In the hotels the landlord becomes responsible for the readings of the gas meters, and the company has its strength in the assumption that its jurisdiction ends with the meter. However the joke writer may joke, only gas passing through a meter can move the dial fingers, and as these fingers indicate, so the landlord must pay.

In South Chicago the other day the gas company had an experience with a family of suicides in which the profits from the hotel form of asphyxiation were cut into heavily. A man and his wife had concluded to die and had turned on every available gas jet in the cottage, and these are supposed to have been wide open for at least five days before the smell of gas in the streets attracted the attention of the neighbors. In this particular case it is estimated that the killing of the man and his wife cost the gas company at least ten dollars' worth of gas.

In a general way gas has become popular as an agency in suicide. It is a handy means to the end, its one drawback being its uncertainty, for while other means of asphyxiation, such as hanging and drowning, may lend themselves to secrecy, the opening of the gas jet may serve to notify half a dozen noses within its searching range.

Then, too, long after the victim of gas seemingly has passed to the other side of things, a busy doctor may bring him back to all the old worries from which the victim had tried to flee. There is little after effect from the condition. The worst feature is the disarrangement of the stomach, extreme nausea, following the poisoning of the system. Frequently men in the construction department of the gas company are knocked out by the commercial product dispensed by them, and they seldom experience any unpleasant after effects.

With relation to suicides, the gas companies occupy anomalous positions. If it be ever known where a man bought a revolver with which he kills himself, the man selling him the weapon most frequently is called in to give testimony regarding the sale; with the gas companies, however, they take a position behind the gas meter, claiming to have no authority beyond that industrious mechanical contrivance.

King Edward "The Silver King."

The fall in the price of silver still leaves the king the possessor of an enormous fortune in the plate he has inherited from his mother, both at Buckingham palace and at Windsor castle. The late queen had the great preponderance of her plate at Windsor, whereas during the present reign Buckingham palace will probably be the more plentifully supplied. No valuation has had to be made for probate duty, for the king does not pay the king's taxes, any more than the speaker of the third estate speaks. Not long ago, however, an inventory was made at Windsor castle, with the result that the plate, most of it silver, some of it gold, and a portion of it, such as a metal peacock and other ornaments, set with gems, was appraised at a sum far in excess of a million pounds. Edward VII., who has made considerable additions to the collection by the transfer of his own plate from Marlborough house, may well be alluded to among connoisseurs as "the Silver King."—London Chronicle.

His Status.

Myer—What kind of a feller is that man Biggerton, anyway?

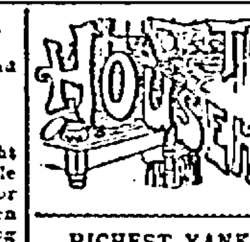
Gyer—Oh, he is the kind of man who thinks when he's in Europe that everything goes wrong in America.—Chicago Daily News.

Saved That Infliction.

"I'm grateful to Mr. Chumpleigh for sending me his photograph."

"Why, I thought you hated him?"

"Yes, but just think, he might have brought it."—Town and Country.



RICHEST YANKEE MAID.

Miss May Goelet Handsome, Twenty-Five Years of Age and Worth Twenty Millions.

There is one American heiress for whom a noble title, coupled to an ignoble man, possesses no attractions. A dozen times Miss May Goelet, of New York, might have wedded, each time the suitor for her hand being a prince of royal blood, but she has preferred to retain her liberty. Miss Goelet is a very attractive young woman personally, besides being the possessor of millions. Her face is a sweet one, with sunny eyes, sunny hair, a pretty feminine mouth and a strong chin. It is a face worth putting on canvas. When she is 25 she will have a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. Everybody knew of these two facts several years ago, when, as a young schoolgirl, she first appeared as bridesmaid at Consuelo Vanderbilt's wedding. In addition, however, she has character and a chart of happiness by which she sails serenely past decayed and degenerate princes, foppish young earls, dukes and barons who offer themselves for sale like second-hand sofas at the auctioneer's shop. Everybody gayes with wonder at each announcement that Miss Goelet will not marry another titled suitor, says the Chicago Chronicle.

First, according to report, there came his grace the duke of Manchester. Hardly anybody will dispute the assertion that the young duke was a bad bargain even on the face of things. He had a complexion which, to speak charitably, was an insignia of either ill-health or dissipation. To lay at the feet of this pure, white American girl, his grace brought unhealthy youth and a title, a soiled reputation, an unattractive personality and a long list of debts. His escapades were the talk of two continents. His financial affairs were in such manifest disorder that the young duke himself casually remarked that he would either have to marry an Astor or a Vanderbilt or "throw up the sponge." These by no means rare qualities, taken in connection with his violent predilections for the stage and highly cultivated tastes in chorus girls, made up the sum total of his grace's attractions. The duke announced that he came to America to dispose of himself at the highest figure. Although the late Ogden Goelet gave his daughter her own will in the matter, he remarked fervently: "I would rather see my daughter dead than duchess of Manchester." It required very little common sense and certainly no self-denial on the part of a sensible young woman to refuse the duke of Manchester.

It is rumored that Miss Goelet's next suitor was Prince Francis of Teck. Prince Francis was not bad-looking, but he was very much older than Miss Goelet. He was so poor that his family had to stoop to selling the ancestral furniture to keep up appearances. He was avowedly in search of a helpmeet who could drag him out of the slough of poverty. He sued for Miss Goelet's hand and fortune, but was rejected.

MISS MAY GOELET.
(Richest Girl in the World, with the Exception of Miss Bertha Krupp.)

Prince Henry of Orleans has been rumored to be the next royal suitor in line for the hand of Miss Goelet. Prince Henry's weakness for the green baize and the footlights is phenomenal. His highness is not much of a scholar and is nothing of a conversationalist. The reports of his escapades have been food for some of the richest gossip of Paris. As a title Prince Henry is attractive, but as a husband he really doesn't "qualify," and it was folly to suppose that a clear-eyed American girl would overlook what even a young Frenchwoman with the European awe of his title and the European belief in the marriage de convenance could not accept. So Miss Goelet repelled his advances and he went back to Europe without his coveted bride.

Out of the long lists of triumphs which have followed her all over the world there have crept rumors of three romances in the four short years of her life in society. The hero of the first was the young Viscount Crichton, reported the handsomest man in London. It was said that Miss Goelet sent him to South Africa with the promise that if he returned with the Victoria cross she would marry him. Then, gossip had it that Capt. Ames, the tallest and one of the bravest officers in the British army, whom Miss Goelet met at a garden party, was in favor. The last report was that young Craig Wadsworth, attache at the American legation in London, a popular cotillon leader and an ex-rough rider, was head and shoulders before all others. These three men are very much of one type, and, if rumor is true, it is easy to see what sort of man Miss Goelet likes.

Always There.

Elderly Masher—What a beautiful complexion you have, little girl! Just like your mamma's.

Little Girl—Yes; only mine doesn't rul off.—Judge.

MILLION-DOLLAR BABY

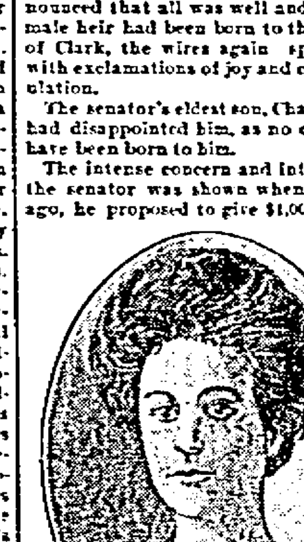
Its Advent Caused Great Excitement in the Clark Household in Butte, Montana.

Great was the stir created by his advent into the world of William A. Clark, third, in the circle that awaited his coming on December 1. The telegraph wires from Butte to New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles and the cable to Paris were kept busy conveying bulletins of the intense anxiety of the friends and members of the family of Senator Clark, of Butte, Mont.

When Dr. Donald Campbell announced that all was well and that a male heir had been born to the house of Clark, the wires again sputtered with exclamations of joy and congratulation.

The senator's eldest son, Charles W., had disappointed him, as no children have been born to him.

The intense concern and interest of the senator was shown when, a year ago, he proposed to give $1,000,000 to his first grandson, the proposition being extended to his two daughters as well as his sons. A daughter has since been born to one of the senator's daughters, but the winner of the grand prize is the babe just born to the wife of William A. Clark, Jr.



MRS. WILLIAM A. CLARK, JR.

Great precautions had been made for the reception of the prize winner. There were nurses and doctors for the mother, and nurses for the babe and laces and finery from New York and Paris.

Mrs. Clark, who was formerly Miss Duffield Foster, has two sisters who have been married for several years, but they are childless. Their interest in the coming event was the greater because of that fact.

"It is the finest baby ever born," said one of them to-day. "But there is nothing of the Foster about it. It is Clark all over."

And then she went on to relate some of the Clark characteristics in the infant. It has already shown its inheritance of peculiar gesture employed by Senator Clark and his son in public speaking, that of closing the two middle fingers of the right hand and holding out the little and the index fingers.

"Isn't that just too Clark for anything?" asked the proud auntie. "The babe weighed 7½ pounds at the time of its birth, is without a sign of hair on its head, has blue eyes and a pink nose."

"It is without a flaw or blemish," said one of the nurses. "As a baby with a million dollars and with prospects of inheriting $150,000,000 more some day, it is an exceedingly interesting object to everybody in Butte."

POSER FOR MOTHERS.

Eminent Student of Human Nature Claims Children Are Educated at Home to Be Liars.

An eminent pessimist observes that lying is the one common characteristic of all mankind. From his earliest infancy a child learns to lie. His parents and his companions teach him to do so, and so do nearly all the grown-up persons about him.

At first the lying may be innocent and without any bad intention. The little girl pretends that her doll is talking, that it is ill, that it is catching cold. This may be regarded as a form of lying, however innocent the intention.

Nearly all families, however respectable, make use of various conventional lies in daily life. The child notices this and follows the example set him. He hears his parents tell the servants to say that they are not at home when they are. He hears them compliment people to their faces and criticise them after them are gone. He hears them tell visitors how delighted they are to see them, and as soon as they are gone he learns that they were a dreadful nuisance.

Grown-up people lie when children ask them questions, either because they cannot answer the questions or do not want to, or are ashamed to do so.

By and by he finds out that his elders were in the habit of lying to him, and he adopts the habit himself. The child who tells all he knows in public is naturally considered a source of great embarrassment. His parents tell him that he must not tell all he knows; even that he must pretend things are not what they are. In order to force this behavior on the boy for the sake of keeping up appearances he is often punished, and this of course impresses the lesson of lying upon him very strongly. He learns that it is impossible to live without lying.—Chicago American.

Purposely Misunderstood.

"I'm going on the stage," announced the ambitious amateur, proudly.

"Oh, well, everyone to his taste," replied his sarcastic friend. "If you like it, of course, it's all right, but when I'm going anywhere I prefer to go on a railroad train."—Chicago Post.

Merely a Precaution.

"How's her health?"

"Excellent. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, I just wanted to know if it would be safe to ask her about it. I don't want to give her an opening for a long-winded description of her ills."—Chicago Post.

Largest Camellia in Dresden.

At Plintz, near Dresden, is the largest camellia in Europe. It is 160 years old, about 50 feet high, and has 40,000 blossoms each season.

With the old surety,

St. Jacobs Oil

to cure

Lumbago and Sciatica

There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c. and 50c.

STANDING ON HIS RIGHTS.

Knew One Point of Law and He Used It for His Own Protection.

The next witness was a hard-fisted, resolute yeoman with a bristling chin beard, says the Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. Gigson," said the attorney for the defense, "are you acquainted with the reputation of this man for truth and veracity in the neighborhood in which he lives?"

"I reckon I am," replied the witness.

"I will ask you to state what it is."

"Well, sir, his reputation for truth ain't no good. His rep'tation for vrassity—well, that's diffrunt. Some says he does, and some says he don't."

"Witness," interposed the judge, "do you know the meaning of 'veracity?'"

"I reckon I do."

"What do you understand by the word?"

The witness twirled his hat in his fingers a few moments without replying.

Then he looked up defiantly.

"I refuse to answer that question, judge," he said, "on the ground that it might discriminate me."

NOT AS BAD AS THAT.

Congressman Said There Were No Petrified Songs in the Petrified Forest.

Some time ago in the house of representatives Congressman Lacey, who is chairman of the committee on public lands, was urging the passage of his bill to make a national park of the petrified forest in Arizona and telling the house that this tract was one of the wonders of the world, when Representative Robinson interrupted him, says a Washington exchange.

"May I ask," said the Indiana representative, "if this is the forest where petrified birds sing petrified songs on the petrified branches of the petrified trees—the one where petrified fish are swimming in petrified streams; where the petrified buffalo is seen suspended in the petrified atmosphere, having tried to jump across the canyon and having been petrified in transit and still hangs there because the force of gravitation is petrified, too?" "Oh, no," replied Mr. Lacey, "that is in the Yellowstone. There are no petrified songs in this forest; all the songs are up to date."

Objects to Its Being Flattened.

A scientist says that "if the earth was flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world." And an Oklahoma editor gives out the following: "If any man is caught flattening out the earth, shoot him on the spot, and don't be too particular what spot. There's a whole lot of us in Oklahoma that can't swim."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

To Be Well Spoken Of.

Uncle George—If you would have men speak well of you after you are dead, cultivate a sunny disposition and be kind and sympathetic with all.

Tom—Yes; and if you would have men speak well of you while you are alive, be rich and prosperous.—Boston Transcript.

Why He Is Called a Martyr.

Teacher—Jamie, can you tell me why Lincoln is called the martyred president?

Jamie—'Cause he has to stand for all the Lincoln stories. — Chicago Record-Herald.

Ignorance.

De Style—Have you ever heard of ping-pong?

Gunbusta (innocently)—Oh, yes; I frequently take my laundry to him.—Smart Set.

Giving 'Em Stones.

A man has been selling tarred stones for coal to people of Connecticut. That story about wooden nutmegs can't be true.—Philadelphia Record.

Keep Dodging.

O wretched lot of the twentieth century man! Not only is the air full of microbes, but now we must have a care not to inhale a wireless message.—Toronto Star.

"Queer people this," said the rural editor. "In what way?" "Well, I merely advised them to give the new mayor plenty of rope, and—bless my soul—they lynched him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Being a theatrical manager comes natural to him." "Yes; he was born with a cast in his eye."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Some people take a great deal of pains to choose the lesser evil when they could get along without either.—Puck.

A little knowledge is only dangerous when one is contented with it.—Ram's Horn.

The Moscow asylum for children is supported by the Russian tax on playing-cards.

When you lie, be moderate. Whoppers don't go.—Atchison Globe.

Sneers are the weapons of a helpless fool.—Chicago Daily News.

Straight character cannot come out of crooked living.—Rams Horn.

Crabs and misers hate to shell out.—Chicago Daily News.

When a woman's eyes say "no," it does not mean "yes."—Puck.

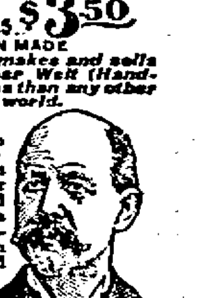
When jealousy claims a woman, Love and Hate shake hands.—Town Topics.

There is no education like adversity.—Disraeli.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $2,203,883.31; 1902 Sales: $5,024,340.00. A gain of $2,820,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

WESTERN CANADA

GRAIN GROWING. MIXED FARMING.

THE REASON WHY more wheat is grown in Western Canada in a few short months, is because vegetation grows in proportion to the sunlight. The more northerly the latitude in which grain will come to perfection, the better it is. Therefore 63 pounds per bushel is as far a standard as 60 pounds in the East.

Area under crop in Western Canada, 1902, 1,987,330 Acres.

Yield, 1902, 117,922,754 Bushels.

HOMESTEAD LANDS OF 160 ACRES FREE, the only charge for which is $10 for making entry.

Abundance of water and fuel, cheap building material, good grass for pasture and hay, a fertile soil, a sufficient rainfall, and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, and also for certificate giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc. Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. Currie, Callahan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Rogers, Box 116, Watertown, So. Dakota; C. Pilling, Grand Forks, North Dakota; J. M. MacLachlan, 22 Third Street, Wausau, Wis. Authorised Canadian Government Agents.

FREE TO WOMEN

To prove the healing and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local treatment of female ills, curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day; a postal card will do.

Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents, large box. Satisfaction guaranteed. THE R. PAXTON CO., 201 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass.

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Hard Work makes Stiff Joints.

Rub with

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and the sore muscles become comfortable and the stiff joints become supple.

Good for the Aches and Injuries of MAN or BEAST.

WOMEN SUFFER.

Hard to attend to daily duties with a back that aches like the toothache. A woman's kidneys give her constant trouble. Backache is the first warning of sick kidneys and should never be neglected.

Urinary disorders annoy, embarrass and worry womankind. Dangerous diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease are sure to follow if the kidneys are neglected. Read how to cure the kidneys and keep them well:

Mrs. James Beck, of 314 West Whitesboro Street, Rome, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for eight or nine years; had much pain in my back; as time went on I could hardly endure it; I could not stand except for a few moments at a time; I grew weak and exhausted; I could not even do light housework, let alone washing and ironing; I could not stoop or bend; my head ached severely; I was in pain from my head down to my heels; centering in the kidneys it was a heavy, steady, sickening ache; I could not rest nights, and got up mornings weak and tired. I thought I was about done for, when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised for kidney complaints, and got them at Broughton & Graves's drug store. Within a week after commencing their use I began to improve, and from that time on rapidly grew better. I used five boxes in all and was cured. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many others, and my case ought to convince the most skeptical sufferer to give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. James Beck will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

THE "TRUE VALUE" OF PROPERTY IN WISCONSIN.

Published Estimates Over $1,000,000,000 Too Low.

(Issued in Behalf of Wisconsin Railways.)

It was the intent of the framers of the constitution, and it should be the object of every tax law placed on the statute books, to oblige each $1000, whether invested in railroad or other property, to pay the same amount of taxes. This principle is now and always has been fully recognized and concurred in by the railroad companies of Wisconsin.

To obtain this equal distribution of the burdens of taxation a full assessment of all property must be secured. That this requisite preliminary to a just apportionment of taxes in Wisconsin had not been secured when the tax commission made its first report is made evident by the great increases made since then in the assessed value of property. We give below a statement, showing the changes made in the assessed value of two great classes of property returned in the state:

Year.	All Real Estate.	Percentage of Increase.
1899	$528,572,241	....
1900	599,540,505	13.5
1901	878,911,348	46.3
1902	1,066,223,406	22.6

Year.	Personal Property.	Percentage of Increase.	Total.
1899	$119,463,007	....	$648,035,843
1900	146,492,337	22.7	746,032,842
1901	213,729,746	39.0	1,092,641,094
1902	283,587,741	39.2	1,308,811,147

It will be noted that there were striking advances in the total values returned for assessment. These advances were in fact so great that they discredit the figures given for the earlier years.

The assumption that the railroad companies of Wisconsin have not paid all the taxes that their ownership of property calls for is based on the incorrect estimate made by the tax authorities as to the "true value" of all taxable property within the state. It was published that this value was but $1,444,501,273. In the same report an estimate was made of the value of the railroads. Both of these estimates were incorrect. The estimate of the value of taxable property, other than railroads, in the state was more than $1,000,000,000 too low, and the estimate of the value of the railroads was many millions too high.

If the figures presented two years ago were right they would make the state of Wisconsin the poorest state north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the people of Wisconsin know that this is far from being true.

If the rate of taxation were charged on the "full cash value" (taken at $1,444,501,273 as underestimated by the tax commission) the state of Wisconsin would pay the highest rate of taxation of any state in the Union, and the people of Wisconsin know that this is not the case.

We believe that we can show that the "true cash value" of property in the state of Wisconsin, other than railroad property, exceeds $2,586,000,000 and may reach $3,000,000,000. But even if the lower of these estimates be used the figures that have been presented to the people of Wisconsin will have to be altered nearly one-half.

For the purpose of showing the great difference that would appear if the proper figure were inserted where the $1,444,501,273 was used two years ago, we present a comparison:

Estimate (in error).	Rate Necessary. Pct.	Corrected Figures.	Rate Nec. Pct.
$1,444,501,273	1.1345	$2,586,000,000	.643

If the computation were extended to the payment of railroad taxes, it would figure out as follows:

Railroads paid taxes in 1900....$1,600,379.79
Should have paid on ad valorem basis .643 per cent............ 1,406,077.28

State gained by license fee... $194,302.51

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Our 1,000-page catalogue will be sent upon receipt of 15 cents. This amount does not even pay the postage, but it is sufficient to show us that you are acting in good faith. Better send for it now. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you also?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

2 CHICAGO

The house that tells the truth.

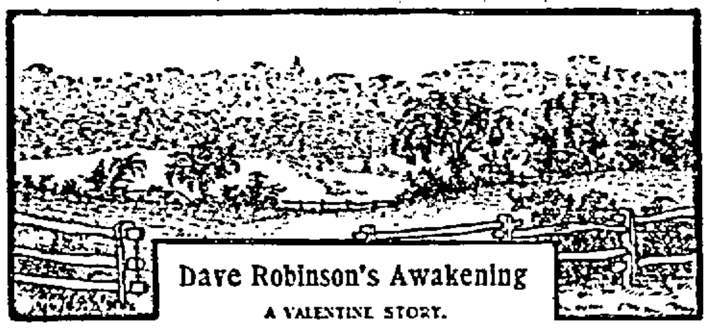
READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

SILVER SALT Makes water do the work. Removes tarnish without labor. Cleans and polishes SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, NICKEL, TIN, and ALL METALS. Gives lasting, brilliant lustre. Absolutely guaranteed not to mar the most delicate surface. Try it for everything that shines. No rubbing—no acids—harmless. Your money returned if not pleased. Send 6c for sample. Large package by mail 25c. SILVER SALT CO., 853 Sherburne avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED--OIL AGENTS.

In every county reliable, energetic men to sell on commission especially to the Farmers and Threshers our line of High Grade Lubricating Oils, Greases, also Roof, Barn and House Paints. Apply at once. Address the Woodland Oil & Grease Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS



Dave Robinson's Awakening

A VALENTINE STORY.

"WHAT there's a mighty queer window to take your fancy, Sam." And the speaker, a tall, broad-shouldered farmer, gave a hearty laugh as Sam Scott, his neighbor, turned quickly around, with an embarrassed smile on his good-looking, sun-burned face.

"Why—you know, Dave—it's Valentine's day," he began, hesitatingly.

"Don't know nothin' of the kind," broke in his friend.

"Well, you know it now, old fellow, and I'm lookin' for some little fixin' to take Milly for a valentine. We began that way, you see, when we was first married—keepin' anniversary days, by me a buyin' her a keepsake. It pleases her, and don't hurt me. You know how women like to be remembered by their husbands. There's some ribbon in this window that'll just suit Milly to a dot. I'm going in to get it. See you later, Dave," and Sam Scott went into the store, leaving his friend staring after him with perplexity written in every line of his face.

"You know how women like to be remembered by their husbands."

Sam was wrong; he didn't know. The words haunted him—haunted him all day. Went with him to the various places where he had business to transact; kept him company at the restaurant when he ate his dinner. Much to his surprise (and annoyance), he found himself doing some thinking in an entirely new line.

As far as he could remember—and his memory was excellent—he had never bought a present for Susan. Of course, she had the egg and butter money every week; but it suddenly occurred to him that it was generally spent for the house and the children.

"Susan's as good-looking a woman as you'll find," he thought. "She'd look a heap better than Sam's Milly if she was a leetle more fixy. I'm as able as Sam Scott to give my wife 'keepsakes,' as he calls 'em. I wonder what on earth she'd think if I took her by surprise to-night? I swan, I'd like to try it, but I don't want to look foolish. I'll go and see about that cultivator I've got to buy, and put Sam Scott's notions out of my head."

But that was easier said than done. "Sam Scott's notions" had evidently come to stay, and late in the day, much to his own disgust, Dave Robinson found himself actually stopping before shop windows, in which were displayed the "fixin's" that women like. Suddenly he drew up before a milliner's shop. "I've got it!" he exclaimed out loud, regardless of the amused looks of several passers-by. "I'll buy Susan a bonnet!" and wonderfully pleased with his happy idea, he went bashfully into the shop. He had never been in such a place before, and it was a terrible ordeal. He felt like the proverbial bull in a china shop. But he wasn't going to back out now, and went bravely up to the counter and stated his errand.

"A bonnet for your wife? Oh, yes. I think we can suit you," said the pretty young lady, with a smile. "What style is she? I mean, what color are her hair and eyes?" as poor Dave appeared helplessly dazed.

"Why—why she's got light hair, rather on the reddish order, and her eyes are blue," he stammered. As he spoke, he seemed to see Susan as she looked when he married her. Her hair was so fluffy and curly, and her eyes such a pretty, innocent blue. He hadn't thought of it for years; he had been too busy.

"Well, then," said the little milliner, "I feel sure this bonnet will be becoming to your wife. Blue is its prevailing color, and this particular shade goes nicely with such hair and eyes. Don't you think so, sir?"

Poor Dave was completely out of his depth, but he answered bravely that he agreed with her, and would take the bonnet, which the milliner had really chosen with great discrimination. The price startled him considerably, but he wasn't going to say so. "I've just paid a good round sum for that cultivator, and I won't kick at this."

He carefully placed the bonnet-box under the wagon seat as he rode home that night. To tell the truth, he exceedingly dreaded the presentation. Susan wasn't accustomed to this sort of thing, like Sam's wife, and he didn't know how she'd take it. But in spite of these forebodings, there was a pleasurable excitement in the unusual sensation that he was taking home a present to his wife.

"A valentine," he said, chuckling. (He pronounced it voleentine, but what's the difference?)

He didn't produce the bonnet as soon as he got home. He waited till after supper when the chores were all done. Then he sat down by the table and began to read the weekly paper he had brought out.

But the reading was a failure, and he sat and watched his wife over the paper till she said: "What in creation's the matter with you to-night, Dave Robinson? Is there anything wrong with my looks? You've been a starin' at me like all possessed."

Dave gave an embarrassed laugh and retired behind the paper again.

Suddenly he spoke: "Did you know it's Valentine's day, Susan?"

"Bless the man, does he think I'd be apt to remember Valentine's day, with all I've got to think of? I b'lieve, though, I did hear the children a-talkin' about it. Whatever put it in your head, Dave?"

"There, now! What do you think of that for a bonnet?"

"Oh, heard about it down-town, and, Susan—Susan—I met Sam Scott to-day and—and he was a-buyin' a present for Milly and callin' it a valentine. It struck me 'twas a pretty nice idee, and as I'm as able any day to buy my wife a present as he is, why—I bought—you—this bonnet!"

And here he produced the box.

"Open it, Susan. Why don't you open it? Here, give it to me," for the poor woman's hands were shaking so that she couldn't untie the string. "There, now! What do you think of that for a bonnet?"

Susan had found enough voice now to say: "Why, Dave! Why, Dave Robinson!" over and over. But she was pleased; it was easy to see that. "You oughtn't to have done it," she said, as she held the pretty bonnet on one hand, and turned it round and round carefully. "It's too good for me, Dave, and I expect it cost a heap."

"Never mind what it cost," answered her husband, heartily. "Put it on, Susan, and let's see if it becomes you. By George, that milliner woman just hit it. It suits you to a dot. You look ten years younger."

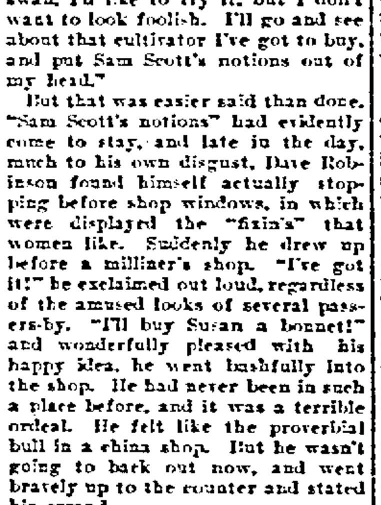
And truly she did. But I think something besides the bonnet brought that pretty flush to her cheek, and brightness to her eyes.

Happiness is a wonderful rejuvenator, and "women like to be remembered by their husbands."

Susan turned away from the little looking-glass and tenderly placed the bonnet in its box. "I'll fix my hair a little different when I wear it—more like I used to," she said. And then, going over to Dave, who was pretending to read his paper, she timidly—very timidly, for they were not a demonstrative couple—kissed the little bald spot on his head.

"Thank you, Dave, for remembering me," she said softly; and her husband had his reward.

If he had told his thoughts, which were supposed to be on the paper, they would have been as follows: "Let's see, what's the next anniversary day? Oh, yes, it's Easter. Well, she shall have another keepsake then."—Ladies' World, New York.



Stopping before shop windows, in which were displayed "fixin's" that women like.

Hearts to Let.

A delightful valentine game called "Hearts To Let" is played somewhat in the same way as going to Jerusalem, or, as it is also called, "Clap In and Clap Out."

The chairs are placed back to back, and each one is labeled with the name of one of the young men of the company, there being exactly as many chairs as there are young men present.

The girls are blindfolded before the labeling is done. They march in line around the chairs to the strains of some good old love song, and when the music ceases sit down in any chair which happens to be handy. Of course, when the bandages are taken from the eyes there is much sport over the seats and the girls who have chosen them. It is understood for the occasion that fate guides each maiden to choose the chair of the man whose personality she is most taken with.

The men's turn comes next. Here, of course, the chairs are labeled with the names of the girls. The men are blindfolded and march around the seats, dropping into the nearest when the piano ceases playing. This, of course, decides the important fact of which girl is perferred by the man.

A Vindictive Glee.

"I hope I shall get a few comic valentines," said Miss Cayenne.

"You hope to get some comic valentines?"

"Yes. Everyone you get is a sure sign that you have made some enemy feel perfectly wretched."—Washington Star.

TOO SWIFT A PACE.

Increase of Insanity and Crime as a Result of Extravagant Habits and Dissipation.

Some startling conclusions are set forth in a report drawn up by Dr. Arthur McDonald, specialist to the United States bureau of education, for the information of congress. One of them is that "within the last 30 or 40 years there has been an increase, relative to population, in crime, suicide, insanity and other forms of abnormality." In giving his opinion of some of the causes for this increase, says a Washington report, Dr. McDonald says:

"The rapid development of society, as we have suggested, is possibly one of the main causes of the increase of crime and abnormality; it includes a great number of new inventions, increased opportunities for travel and the enterprise of the press enabling us to read all the news of the world at breakfast. It was quite otherwise 50 years ago.

"This haste of civilization puts an abnormal strain upon the nervous system as compared with the muscular system. Thus the electric car, automobile and the telephone tend to make people exercise less and think more. A reaction has set in already through the development of systems of physical culture. The less cost of living and the increase of wealth, with the luxuries of the table, have tended to overeating, which, in connection with lack of exercise, has had its evil effects and doubtless produced an additional reaction on the nervous system. When the nerves are unstrung by overpressure the will may become weak, depression and pessimism set in and loss of self-control follow with its consequent abnormal actions leading on to crime and other social evils.

"In the statistics of crime some special points may be noted. The youth, as compared with adults, have committed more crimes as society has developed. Suicide among children has greatly increased; this might be regarded as a symptom of diseased precociousness.

"The recent rapid development of women by entering more and more into the work of men—a transition involving great strain—seems to have some unwelcome accompaniments. In Vienna, for instance, general paralysis, a man's disease, is increasing among women. In Belgium insanity and suicide have been growing relatively faster in women than in men. In Austria it has been found that the criminal influx into cities is relatively greater in women than in men and the effects of heredity are greater upon women than upon men.

"If we shake the tree the bad apples fall first. So, in periods of rush and strain, the weaknesses of human nature become more apparent. But this increase in evil may be only a temporary one, due to the necessary pressure of adaptability to modern civilization. The increase in crime, for instance, is not necessarily a proof that the world is growing worse. Periods of decline in history show that the world does not grow better in a straight line upward."

ORGANS FOR PRIVATE HOUSES.

Built with Electrical Contrivances by Which They Can Be Played from Distant Rooms.

In the homes of many wealthy New Yorkers there are not alone pianos which have cost fortunes to construct and decorate, but also organs with electric attachments so that they can be played from any part of the house, says the New York Times. The large pipes are richly decorated and are painted often by well-known artists. The development in church organs also has been marked. The largest one in the country, and perhaps the most expensive one, is in the A. T. Stewart Memorial church, at Garden City, L. I.

William C. Whitney has an enormous organ which was built especially for him in California, and was set in the wall while the house was being built. The Vanderbilt home also has an instrument with electrical attachment, so that it can be played from any one of several rooms of the big mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

Electricity has been the real force which has made the organ again popular. One can now invite the minister to the house and conduct a complete religious service there, the organ being furnished with electrical attachments similar to those which have been placed on the piano and which make it possible for almost anyone to operate the instrument.

If one be so disposed he can lie in bed and play the organ. The keys are placed before him with one row for the left hand and another for the right, which is an invention also new to the industry. The keyboard is attached to the organ wherever the latter may be situated in the house. But the organs which are in the homes of the very rich compare little in size and in expense with those that are placed in churches all over the world. These, too, have electrical attachments, and the work of the organist is greatly reduced.

Rye Puffs.

Mix one-fourth cup of flour with three-fourths of rye meal, add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, beat the yolks of two eggs, and one tablespoonful of sugar and one cup of milk. Stir this into the meal and beat it thoroughly. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add them quickly, and when well mixed turn the mixture into buttered stone cups. Bake in a hot oven from 30 to 40 minutes. This amount will fill six cups.—Detroit Free Press.

To Cook a Chicken.

As a change from stuffed and baked chicken try splitting the fowl down the back as for broiling and roasting. Make a rich gravy with flour, butter, and cream, stirring into the drippings in the bottom of the pan. Pour this over the fowl and sprinkle lightly with chopped parsley.—N. Y. Post.

To Freshen Old Nuts.

The older and drier nuts become the more easily they break into pieces when cracked. If they are put into a kettle of water and boiled for ten minutes, and cracked as soon as cool, it will be much easier to take the meats out whole.—Ledger Monthly.

The Department Must Be Glad.

Since David Kaphokohcakimohokeweenah resigned his office as postmaster at Keokea, Island of Maui, Hawaii, the fourth assistant postmaster general has been unable to find anyone to take the office. David of the unpronounceable name has been holding down the office ever since Hawaii was made a territory, but some time ago he got more lucrative employment on a sugar plantation at three dollars a month and left the government service, where he received $24 a year. Mr. Kaphokohcakimohokeweonah is said to be a lineal descendant of the famous King Kalitapokamikokiwealoha, who, tradition tells, was "very fond of missionaries."—N. Y. Sun.

Few Old Men Can Say This.

Lakefield, Minn., Feb. 2nd.—Wm. E. Gentry of this place makes the following statement:

"For over forty years I suffered with misery in my back and at times I could not pass water without great pain and a burning sensation. I have had to make water as many as sixteen times during one night—just a little at a time. I tried many kinds of kidney medicines but all without any good result till at last I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and my pains are all gone.

"I took six boxes and I am cured completely. I am 77 years of age and I feel better now than I have for over fifty years and I attribute it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have made some remarkable cures in this part of the state, and many old men and women are praising them highly as a cure for lame back, Kidney and bladder troubles.

Proverb Wrong.

"Think twice before you speak once," said the man who quotes; "that, sir, I think, is a good motto."

"I don't think so," said the Cynical Codger. "While you're thinking of those two things some other fellow will have a chance to get off the brilliant remark."—Baltimore Herald.

A New Novel Attracting Attention.

"Lionel Ardon," by Malcolm Dearborn, is a new historical novel brought out by Dillingham & Co., in November last. It has many points on which to commend it for its superiority to the reading public. There is, at present, such a deluge of new novels that when one can be picked out whose interest is so intense and whose characters are so well drawn like all productions of true merit, it is soon placed in the first rank. At the time of the publication of this volume we had the pleasure of favorably reviewing it, and we are pleased to note the general appreciation of "Lionel Ardon" by the American press. The following is from the Boston Beacon:

"In this book the reader renews acquaintance with English history by means of a story delicately conceived and very interestingly told. The historical characters are well drawn and the imaginary ones are true to life past or present. This is the first novel to utilize the beautiful face and character of Lady Jane Grey and she makes a very attractive part of the story. Lionel Ardon from boyhood to manhood plays worthily the hero's part. The book is very strikingly bound in dark blue and gilt with a decorative touch by the outlines of the rose and thistle in colors and two inverted swords in white."

Technicality Explained.

"Pa, what do they mean when they say a man is 'all in?'"

"I believe the intention is to convey the impression that his caboose is under the shed."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds, cure Feverishness, Constipation and destroy Worms. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

As to His Hair.—Tess—"She declares her beau's hair is natural. Is that straight?" Jess—"Straight as a dye."—Philadelphia Press.

Check Cold and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The pride of achievement is not nearly so great sometimes as thankfulness for what we did not do.—Indianapolis Sun.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Pugilists lead a sluggish life.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A small door may lead to a large room.—Ram's Horn.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

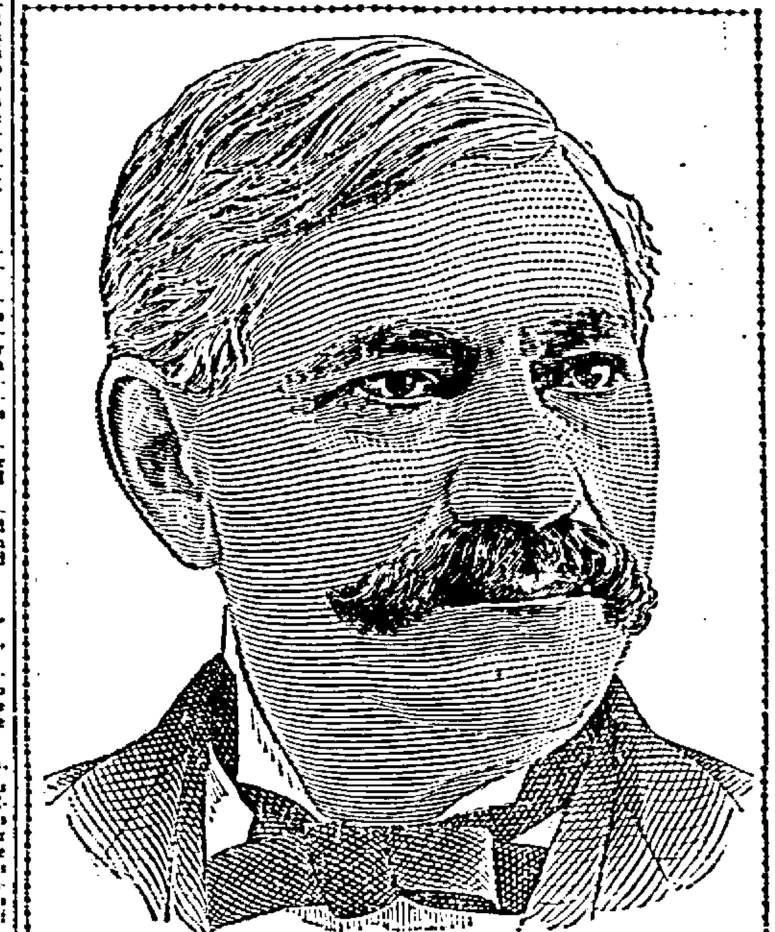
Practice builds on the plans laid down by principle.—Ram's Horn.

Iowa Farms $4 Per Acre Cash.

bal. ½ crop till paid. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

If you will not lend love you cannot borrow any.—Ram's Horn.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, Member of Congress.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, and sore, inflamed throat.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac.

As She Understood It.

He—Miss Fadden is getting to be quite famous as an antiquarian.

She—Indeed! Why, I had no idea she was that old.—Chicago Daily News.

"Yes, they call it a 'rural play;' but it seems to me there's something lacking." "Why, so there is. There's no mortgage on the farm."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"Look at the crowd of women going into Mrs. Gabbie's house. What's the attraction?" "Detraction. The sewing circle meets there to-day."—Philadelphia Press.

"What are they arresting the man for?" "They caught him selling coal in short measure strawberry boxes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Every time the unexpected happens the I-told-you-so person is on the spot.—Indianapolis News.

Seeking a New Home?

Why not try the great Southwest? Low colonist rates on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Ask for particulars and literature. Address James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, M. K. & T. Ry., 121 Wainwright B'ldg., St. Louis.

Extortionate.—Mrs. Dumley—"I don't see why you call him a liberal writer." Mrs. Wise—"Why not?" Mrs. Dumley—"Why, he charges two dollars for his last book, and it's only got about 75 pages in it."—Philadelphia Record.

Judy—"Will ye give me yer promise, Dennis, that you'll love me forever?" Dennis—"Sure, an' Oi'm hardly of the opinion that Oi'll lasht as long as that."—Richmond Dispatch.

The magnetic needle points to the pole, but, unfortunately, it is unable to point out a comfortable route.—Puck.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

LAY SERMON.

I have no clients but the people, no desire but to conserve their interests, no ambition but to earn and thereby win their added confidence and respect.—John C. Spooner.

One of the most interesting and exciting dramas in the history of Wisconsin politics has just culminated in the election of the senior United States senator for a third term. It is a fitting finale to an acrimonious contest, a merited recognition of the services of a great statesman, and a vindication of the sound judgment and sense of justice generally characterizing the American people.

American politics presents many lights and shadows, glorious triumphs and pitiful failures. The demagogue's creed has become the synonym of false pretenses. We have come to expect his promises and performances to be as far apart as the poles. With all his professions of honesty and zeal for the public service we are perfectly content if he leaves us fifty per cent. of what his hand finds in the treasury. We have become accustomed to wink at venality, and can only wait with patience in the hope that their constituents have some rights that are entitled to respect.

But there is another source of evil, which lies in that kind of partisanship that prefers party success to sound public policy. This same element would also hold up all state and national affairs in obedience to prejudice or to gratify personal animosity. The hot heads of the south, like Tillman, violate all justice and insult public intelligence in their hatred of a once enslaved and now dependent race. The schemers of the north, like Quay, are ready to bleed legislation, bully the executive and defy public sentiment to carry out the pet schemes of cliques and factions.

So we might continue with a long catalogue of evils that seem almost to be inherent in our political system. A prominent politician of our acquaintance used to exclaim, whenever his opponents gained a victory, "The people are not capable of self government." Conditions exist in some communities that seem to confirm that sweeping condemnation. While generally our faith in the people remains unshaken, yet there are states in this great union dominated by corrupt politicians and misused wealth, and which indeed verify the declaration that such are not capable of self government.

But it is matter for sincere congratulation that these are exceptional. We believe the assertion true that evil generally is decreasing and good increasing, and that this is applicable even to politics. The people are becoming more concerned and attentive to their own affairs. They are demanding more of their servants and insisting that such [illegible] representatives. They are also demanding more and more strenuously that the machinery of politics shall be managed by themselves, and that when they employ engineers to run the machine it shall be run on systems and on schedule time prescribed and arranged by the masters and not by the servants. This is right. Any other system will wreck the best government to make it venal and corrupt, the laughing stock of good men everywhere.

The late result in the Wisconsin legislature is a notable illustration of the power of the people. They had found in the person of their senior Senator a good and faithful servant. They said unto him "well done" and meant what they said. In primaries and in legislative conventions they voiced this sentiment, and with imperial authority they brooked no denial commanded their chosen representatives to carry out their will. No man dared disobey that command. No matter who had conflicting public ambition, no matter who entertained private animosities, the will of the people was obeyed with alacrity at once surprising and gratifying.

Vox populi is not always vox Dei, but in this case the voice of the people has the tone of divinity. Its mandate was unequivocal. Its source was the ultimate and supreme power in democratic government. Its principle was that the public welfare is paramount and that all who put themselves in antagonism to the people must retreat or be crushed.

In this case the will of the people is good law and sound policy. The choice of this great commonwealth will be vindicated in the American senate. Wisconsin has proclaimed to the world that she will never again be represented in that great body by a mediocre politician or a seven by nine statesman. Instead of that she sends back to that august assembly a man first among his equals, the peer of the greatest, a star among the brightest. We shall have there, as in the past, a man worthy to wear the Roman toga. In him we have a lawyer who knows the law; a statesman who can expound the constitution; an orator who ranks with the greatest in our history; a debater who never hesitates for an answer; a politician without tricks and above suspicion; a diplomatist who can contend with the most astute from other lands; a partisan without chicanery; a gentleman who appreciates and practices all the courtesies; an all around legislator upon whom the government can rely for support in all just, broad and beneficent policies. So long as Wisconsin sends such men as her representatives she will be in the front rank of states in the American Union, and when, throughout this great land, politics reaches the high plane occupied and exemplified by such men as John C. Spooner, the greatness and the future of the Republic will be secure. So mote it be.

Assuming the Husband's Name.

The practice of the wife assuming the husband's name at marriage originated from a Roman custom and became the common custom after the Roman occupation. Thus, Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of."

Against this view it may be mentioned that during the sixteenth and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century the usage seems doubtful, since we find Catherine Parr so signing herself after she had been twice married, and we always hear of Lady Jane Grey (not Dudley), Arabella Stuart (not Seymour), etc. Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. This was the rule of law so far back as Bracton (died 1268), and it was decided in the case of Bon versus Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband. Altogether the custom is involved in much obscurity.

Little Big Men.

Suwarow, the greatest of Russian generals; Frederick the Great, David Garrick, the wonderful actor, and Alexander Hamilton, whom Talleyrand pronounced one of the three greatest men he had ever known, were slender and below the middle height. The brave General Marion "was in stature of the smallest size, thin as well as low," and Dr. Kane, who surpassed all of his arctic companions in braving torrid heat and polar cold, was but 5 feet 6 in height and weighed at his best only 135 pounds. But more dwarfish than any of these ghostly beings was that phenomenon of the eighteenth century, the Abbe Galiani of Naples. "Personally," says Marmontel, "the abbe, who was but 4 feet 6 inches in stature, was the prettiest little harlequin that Italy ever produced, but upon the shoulders of that harlequin was the head of a Machiavelli."

The Periods of Growth.

Children born between September and February are, some authorities state, not as tall as those born in summer and spring months, and the growth of children is much more rapid from March till August. The extremities grow rapidly up to the sixteenth year; then there is a slow growth until the thirtieth year. The legs chiefly grow between the tenth and seventeenth years. Comparing the general results, it appears that there are six periods of growth. The first extends up to the sixth or eighth year and is one of very rapid growth; the second period, from eleven to fourteen years, growth is slow; the third period, from sixteen to seventeen; the fourth period shows a slow growth up to the age of thirty for height, up to fifty for chest girth; the fifth period is one of rest, the sixth a decrease in the body.

A Roman Cure For Consumption.

Celsus was a Roman physician who flourished in the third century. He was a follower of Hippocrates and wrote various books on medicine. One of his prescriptions is for consumption and, strange enough, it is quite in accord with modern methods in some respects. He says: "As soon as a man finds himself spitting and hacking on rising in the morning he should immediately take possession of a cow and go high up into the mountains and live on the fruit of that cow." Although he knew nothing of the cause of phthisis, he had observed that good living, out of door life, lots of sunshine and an abundance of milk and cream were absolutely essential as prerequisites for treatment.—Journal of Hygiene.

A Remarkable Shawl.

The empress of Russia was once presented with a shawl of a remarkable kind. It is contained in a box only a few inches square, in which it fits easily, yet when it is shaken out it is ten yards square. This notable gift was the work of some women weavers in Orenberg, southern Russia, by whom it was presented. The box containing it is of wood, with hinges, hoops and fastenings of beaten silver.

Didn't Need It.

A book canvasser went into a barber shop and asked the proprietor if he could sell him an encyclopedia.

"What's that?" asked the barber.

"It's a book that contains information on every subject in the world."

There was a victim in the chair, and he put in feebly, "He doesn't need it!"

First Aid to the Jilted.

Tear up photographs of the faithless creature. Figure up how much she was costing you anyway. Burn up her love letters. Reflect upon her numerous faults, including an always evident lack of good judgment. If everything else fails, why just forget her!—Syracuse Herald.

Making Himself Clear.

She—Do you know that lady in the far corner?

He—In a way. I have a listening acquaintance with her.

"I don't believe I understand you, sir."

"She is my wife."—Smart Set.

How He Missed a Bath.

Traveler (to hotel clerk)—I want a room and a bath, please.

Hotel Clerk—Well, I can give you a room, but I haven't time to give you the bath just now.—Columbia Jester.

Love Superstitions.

In parts of Massachusetts it is thought that if a girl puts a piece of southern wood down her back the first boy she meets will be her husband. In Boston, if a marriageable woman puts a bit of southern wood under her pillow on retiring, the first man she sees in the morning will, so says the superstition, be the one whom she is to marry.

Distrust of Left Handed Barbers.

"I have struck all kinds of barbers in my trips about the country," said the man who travels, "but the one kind that always makes me feel as if I was balanced on the very brink of eternity is the left handed barber. I have been shaved by several of their class. They have been good barbers, too, every one of them, but no matter how well they knew their business they always gave me a bad turn, and every time they drew the razor across my face I felt as if life and I were about ready to part company. Of course it is foolish, but nowadays when I find myself assigned to a left handed barber I leave the shop on some pretext or other and go elsewhere to be beautified. Other men whom I have sounded on the subject have confessed to the same weakness, and women have told me that they have a like unexplainable dread of left handed hairdressers. In the dressmaking business, too, I am told a left handed cutter and fitter is pretty sure to give the customer a crop of goose flesh, while even a harmless occupation like manicuring can always be relied on to produce real shivers if pursued by a person whose cleverness lies in her left hand."

What Tilden Lost.

When Mr. Tilden in 1874 was nominated for governor of New York, Mr. Dorsheimer received the nomination for lieutenant governor. The ticket thus headed was elected by about 50,000 majority. A little knot of Germans in New York city who usually voted the Republican ticket [illegible] Mr. Dorsheimer from his name to be a German, and they scratched their tickets in his favor, so that he had a majority of nearly 55,000. Once before Mr. Tilden and Mr. Dorsheimer had been inaugurated they met at a political breakfast at the former's house in Gramercy park. Mr. Tilden had always felt a little sore at Mr. Dorsheimer's extra majority, and so when in the course of conversation Mr. Dorsheimer jocularly said, "Well governor, you must remember I had 5,000 more majority than you," as quick as a flash Mr. Tilden retorted, "Yes, you supplied the 5,000, and I beat you the fifty."

A Fine Piece of Work.

"I tell you," exclaimed the young medical student, "our professor is an eminent surgeon."

"How's that?" asked his chum.

"Well, a fellow was brought in with a crushed leg. The professor said it must come off. But by some means or other he cut off the wrong leg."

"Do you call that a fine piece of surgery?"

"Wait a bit. The professor said it would be terrible for the poor fellow to go about with no legs at all, so he splintered up the crushed leg instead of cutting that off, too, and now it is as good as ever. An ordinary surgeon would have left the fellow legless. Wonderful skill, the professor's!"

An Effective Threat.

A youth was engaged as junior clerk by a firm of lawyers, and by way of filling in his time and testing his worth on his first day he was told to write a letter demanding payment of a debt from a client who was long in arrears. To the great surprise of his employers a check for the amount arrived the next day. They sent for the young clerk and asked him to produce a copy of the letter which had had such an astonishing result. The letter ran as follows:

Dear Sir—If you do not at once remit payment of the amount which you owe us, we will take steps that will amaze you.

An Event With Him.

Sartor—The well dressed man is one whose clothes do not attract unusual attention.

Fambly—It isn't possible for me to be well dressed, then?

Sartor—Nonsense! Just get a neat new suit.

Fambly—That's just it. I couldn't get a new suit without attracting unusual attention.—Philadelphia Press.

One Little Day.

"It is a blessed secret," says one, "that of living by the day. Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, until nightfall, and any one can do his work, however hard, till the sun goes down. Any one can live patiently, lovingly and purely for one day. And this is all life means to us—just one little day." Why not try this truth.—Philadelphia North American.

A Still Greater Contrast.

"Are you going to take that ugly pug dog with you again, Carrie?" asked Charles. "I really believe you take him simply to make yours look prettier by the contrast."

"Don't be jealous of poor Pug, Charlie," replied Carrie. "I'll take you some time when I want to look especially handsome."

The Way of the World.

"There go the Spicer Wilcoxes, mamma! I'm told they're dying to know us. Hadn't we better call?"

"Certainly not, dear! If they're dying to know us, they're not worth knowing. The only people worth our knowing are the people who don't want to know us."

The man who teaches women to smoke always marries one who won't let him do it himself.—New York Times.

STREET CRIES IN CAIRO.

Sounds and Voices That Travelers Hear In the Egyptian City.

Take a chair outside a busy cafe near the market place and tram center and watch street life. There are no hungry men, no starving, pinched children, no finger worn mothers, for this is a land of plenty, and the people's wants are few and simple. Thus sunshine and laughter spray a welcome fragrance over the novelty and romance of the gay city's streets. Here is a street melodist twanging a monster one stringed "something" and accompanied by a nose ringed girl who taps deftly on a species of tambourine, while bystanders ejaculate "Allah, allah!"—the Arabic word for applause. If not quite in accord with your prejudices concerning music, well, maalaish (never mind), it is not nearly so distracting as a street corner at home, and they will go away if you tell them to. The baboon, the donkey and boy are in evidence, with a score of performing tricks that are very original and certainly funny, and you console yourself with the hope of a minimum of cruelty in the training.

A fruit seller, basket on head, with luscious grapes and figs, saunters by, singing in a quaint minor: "O grapes, O sweet grapes, that are larger than doves' eggs and sweeter than new cream! O angels' food, delicious figs, bursting with honey, restorers of health!" There is a drink seller, bent under the weight of the old shaped jar slung over his shoulder, a lump of ice projecting from its mouth, conjuring custom in a similar strain as he struts up and down, making the air resound with the rhythmical clap clap of two brazen saucers: "O refreshment of the weary! O quencher of parched lips! O blessing of heaven!"

Another street cry which may be heard in the main street of Abbassieh, a suburb, contains the following enticing announcement: "Tomorrow, O people, I am going to kill a camel! The doctor says it is young and healthy. Its flesh will be tender as the quail and juicy as lamb. Its price is but 1½ piasters (7 cents) a pound. Do you love the sweet flesh of the camel? Then come early and be satisfied." Not the least picturesque figures in the streets are the city police, in their neat white drill and red tarbooshes in summer and blue serge in winter.

The Boston Boy.

Mamma—Johnny, did you wipe your feet on the mat when you came in?

Johnny—I couldn't get my shoestrings untied. They were in a hard knot.

Mamma—But what have shoestrings to do with it?

Johnny—I couldn't wipe my feet without taking off my shoes, could I?—Boston Transcript.

Hopeless.

He—Suppose I should ask your father if I could marry you. Do you think I would stand any chance?

She—No. Your case would be hopeless.

He—Do you think he would really say "No?"

She—Not that; but he would leave it to me.

A Double Barreled Joke.

The facetious boarder had the plot laid for a killing joke.

"It's a wonder," he said, "that you didn't serve up this hen, feathers and all."

"The next time," said the landlady, with marked emphasis, "I'll serve her, bill and all."

Causes.

"Success," I asserted sagely, "is due to our accurate judgment of human nature."

"And," retorted the man who always carries things to extremes, "to its inaccurate judgment of us."—Brooklyn Life.

One of Herrmann's Tricks.

Not many months before his death Alexander Herrmann, the magician, was a guest at the famous but now defunct Whitechapel club, the rendezvous of Chicago Bohemians. On the night in question a venerable Japanese priest was present. In the course of a few tricks Herrmann picked up a deck of cards and asked some one to select a card. The seven of clubs was the card drawn from the pack, and it was shown to the spectators, but not to the magician. The card was replaced in the deck, which was shuffled and then handed to one of the spectators.

"Look through the deck, please," said Herrmann.

The holder of the cards did as requested.

"Is the card that was drawn in the pack?" asked the wizard.

"No, sir," answered the spectator.

"What was the card?"

"The seven of clubs."

"Well, gentlemen," said Herrmann, "if one of you will kindly unlace the prelate's shoe you will find the card that has vanished from the pack."

After a smiling protest the Japanese priest unlaced his shoe, and there, to the amazement of all, was found the seven spot of clubs.—Rochester Post-Express.

His Scheme Failed.

The Judge (sternly)—The next person who interrupts the proceedings will be expelled from the courtroom.

The Prisoner (rising hastily)—[illegible]

An Effective "Attachment."

Attaching a man's property for debt is supposed to be a legal process, but an incident which occurred years ago in the city of Natchez, as related by Davy Crockett in his "Life and Adventures," shows that there are other "attachments" which sometimes accomplish a beneficent purpose.

An odd affair occurred when I was last at Natchez, says Mr. Crockett. A steamboat stopped at the landing, and one of the crew went ashore to purchase provisions. He went into a saloon on the way, and the adroit inmates contrived to rob him of all his money. The captain of the boat, a determined fellow, went ashore in the hope of persuading them to refund, but they declined.

Without further ceremony, the captain, assisted by his crew and passengers, some 300 or 400 in number, made fast an immense cable to the frame building where the theft had been committed. Then he allowed fifteen minutes for the money to be forthcoming, vowing that if it were not produced within that time he would put steam to his boat and drag the house into the river.

The thieves knew that he would keep his word, and the money was promptly produced.

Parching May Flies.

On the banks of the Elbe a curious sight may frequently be seen. Men and women come there in the evening and light fires, near which they carefully spread spacious cloths. In a few minutes swarms of May flies, those delicate little creatures whose earthly life lasts only for a few hours, hover around the fires, and speedily hundreds—nay, thousands—of them are burned and fall on the cloths.

After a sufficient supply of flies has been gathered in this way the fires are extinguished, and the cloths are carefully raised from the ground and taken home. On the following morning they are placed in a garden on a sunny spot, the result being that the bodies of the flies become thoroughly parched. The flies are then ready for the market and are sold for a few cents a quart to dealers in birds, who say that there is no better food for nightingales, robins and other feathered pets. Only the bodies are used for this purpose, and therefore before they are sent to market the utmost pains are taken to see that all the wings have been removed.

Waterproofing Boots at Home.

I have for years used successfully a dressing for leather boots and shoes composed of oil and india rubber, keeping out moisture and uninjurious to the leather applied, leaving same soft and pliable. To prepare same, heat in an iron vessel either fish oil, castor oil or even tallow to about 270 degrees F.; then add, cut into small pieces, vulcanized or raw india rubber about one-fifth of the weight of the oil, gradually stirring same with a wooden spatula until the rubber is completely dissolved in the oil; lastly, add to give it color a small amount of printers' ink. Pour into a suitable vessel and let cool. One or two applications of this are sufficient to thoroughly waterproof a pair of boots or shoes for a season. Boots or shoes thus dressed will take common shoeblacking with the greatest facility.—Scientific American.

Balzac and Dumas.

It is said that Balzac detested Dumas. Once he brought to the Siecle the manuscript of a novel, which was to follow "Les Trois Mousquetaires," then being published. He asked to be paid 2½ francs a line. The director of the journal hesitated. "You see, M. Dumas is being paid only 2 francs a line." "If you are giving 2 francs to that negro, I shall get out!" And Balzac stalked off.

Dumas was not ignorant of Balzac's feelings toward him and did not spare him. In the foyer of the Odeon theater Balzac was talking loudly in a group of literary men. "When I have written myself out as a novelist, I shall go to playwriting." "You can begin right away," called out Dumas.

An Arabian Story.

An Arab and his wife were constantly quarreling, and the wife always went straightway to her father and made complaint. One day the Arab boxed the ears of his better half, whereupon she went again to her father and related her grievance, demanding revenge. The father, a wise old sheik, shook his head, and, after long reflection, boxed his daughter's ears and said: "Now thou art avenged. Thy husband has boxed the ears of my daughter, and I have boxed the ears of his wife!"—Lustige Blatter.

He Merely Made It.

"My boy doesn't seem to have got along here very well," said the office boy's father.

"Well, to be perfectly frank with you," replied the employer, "I must say no."

"Ah! What's his trouble?"

"He hasn't any trouble; it's the rest of us who have had that."—Chicago Tribune.

A Matter of Tact.

Mrs. Highblower—Elsie, you never speak outside of the quarrels between your papa and myself, do you?

Elsie—Oh, no, mamma, but whenever you are pleasant to each other I always mention it.—Life.

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WE CAN SUPPLY THE HOMESEEKER with a good piece of land at a low price. We can supply the man who is looking for a tract of hardwood. If you what to invest in Northern Wisconsin lands or if you want to buy a farm on terms satisfactory to you, come and see us or write to

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C. & N.-W. R'y Time Tables

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 2—10:45 a. m. ——— Daily, except Sunday
No. 4—11:13 p. m. ——— Daily
No. 30—4:15 p. m. ——— Sunday only

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 17—1:32 p. m. ——— Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—3:39 a. m. ——— Daily
No. 31—2:30 p. m. ——— Sunday only

H. C. BREGER, Agent

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minn'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ——— 1:55 a. m. Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ——— 1:35 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ——— 7:00 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

R. F. TOMPKINS, Agent.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis., Dec. 16, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Charles W. Russell of Three Lakes, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 220, for the purchase of the N W¼ NE¼ of Section No. 35 in Township No. 39 N., Range No. 11 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Wesley Beach, John Albright, Frank Federer, James Donnelly, all of Three Lakes, Wisconsin.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of March, 1903.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

112-d18-t26

Wanted.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and we also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual costiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, despondent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact, any trouble connected with the stomach or liver? This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cts. J. J. Reardon.

Notice.

My wife, Evelyn Peter, and I having mutually agreed to separate I hereby notify all persons not to trust her on my account. A. PETER.

Mercer, Wis., Nov. 30, '02. d15nov

Logs Wanted.

Maple, Birch, Pine, Norway, Tamarack, Hemlock and Basswood logs, also cedar posts, poles and shingle bolts wanted. ROBBINS LBR. CO.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Spider Fancies.

An elderly lady who lives in her own house at Buttes Chaumont, Paris, has discovered that spiders are peculiarly appreciative of music. She has made great pets of them, and her house is full of spiders of all kinds, on whom she spends her time and fortune.

Her proteges are lodged in a large, airy room, where she has provided every necessary support for their different webs. Her great favorites are immense black spiders, which, with their hairy legs and great bodies, look very repulsive to others.

When she is inclined to show off their capabilities for music, she surrounds herself with a circle of water to keep off their too delicate attentions and plays slowly, softly and in a minor key on the harp. From all corners of the room the spiders run toward her, listening with evident pleasure, but should she strike up a noisy, gay, inharmonious strain they scamper back to their holes as though disgusted.

A curious fact in connection with this story is that the lady bears the birthmark of a spider.

Mistletoe.

The mistletoe comes chiefly from Brittany. Some 700 tons of the charming white berried plant are exported from French ports yearly. This mistletoe is to the Breton what the pig is to the Irishman—it pays the rent. The peasants of Normandy and Brittany cultivate the parasite on their apple trees—contrary to popular belief, it rarely grows on oaks—and it forms their most profitable crop. A few years ago the French department of agriculture decreed the destruction of all mistletoe, on the ground that it injured the apple trees. The peasants, however, denied the impeachment, and, as the order is not enforced, they grow and export more "gui" than ever for the Christmas enlivenment of English and American homes.

Instinct Stronger Than Will.

A curious story is told of Darwin and snakes. He used to go into the London Zoological society's gardens, Regent's park, and, standing by the glass case containing the cobra de capello, put his forehead against the glass while the cobra struck out at him. The glass was between them. Darwin's mind was perfectly convinced as to the inability of the snake to harm him, yet he would always dodge. Time after time he tried it, his will and reason keeping him there, his instinct making him dodge. The instinct was stronger than both will and reason.

Splendid Isolation.

"Why do you remain apart from others?" asked a young lion of his sire. "Would not a herd of lions present an imposing array?"

"By no means," answered the elder. "It would greatly diminish the respect now felt for us. Sheep may herd together, but the lion must flock by himself."—New York Herald.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."—J. E. Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since. 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

The first law of health—"Keep the bowels regular." Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. One is a dose. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Boot and Shoe Repairing.

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WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY

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At all drug stores.

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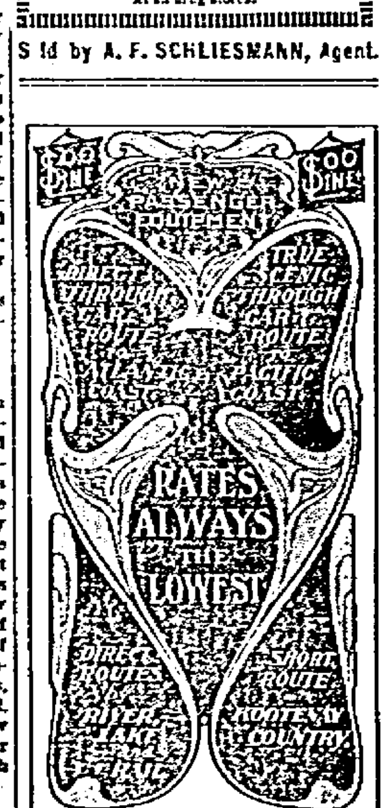

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Bits of Local Gossip

February 14th is St. Valentine's Day.

Charles Wirth was in the city this week.

Mrs. P. R. Thompson is ill with la grippe.

Mike Holland was in from his camp Sunday.

James McRae was an Antigo visitor last week.

J. P. Hansen, the leading clothier in Rhinelander.

Abner Conro is reported to be very ill with la grippe.

E. S. Shepard was at Tripps this week land looking.

Earl Short of Stevens Point was in the city Tuesday.

Remember "Macbeth" at the opera house tomorrow night.

Ed Squier made a flying trip to Monico last Friday morning.

Mrs. O'Brien, the new milliner, came up from Antigo Saturday.

Dr. Torpy was down from Minocqua for a few hours on Monday.

James Duncan of Star Lake was a business visitor here on Monday.

Mrs. A. W. Brown is entertaining her friend Mrs. Walton from Stevens Point.

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

Mrs. Harry Tuttle of Hazelhurst spent Sunday in Rhinelander with relatives.

Wm. Hapgood of Barron was a city business visitor last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. R. F. Tompkins returned Saturday morning from a short stay in Minneapolis.

Fred Perron returned Monday morning from his trip through the valley cities.

The Rhinelander orchestra plays for a dance at Arbor Vitae next Saturday evening.

Rev. A. G. Wilson departed Tuesday morning for his visit to Chicago and New York.

Mrs. L. Clarey is on the sick list this week, a bad cold and cough being responsible.

Mrs. W. H. Ashton entertained the H. T Cinch club at her home last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown left Monday night for Chicago for a visit of several days.

Claude Cole was up from Elcho over Sunday to spend the day with his brother, Dempster.

L. J. Bruce, representing the Evening Wisconsin, left Monday for Minocqua and Arbor Vitae.

Rev. Geo. Babcock went to Eagle River Tuesday morning, where he conducted Episcopal services.

Thomas McDermott and Louis Johns spent Tuesday looking over timber in the vicinity of Noisy.

Mrs. S. H. Alban and daughter, Miss Helen, entertained at a four o'clock tea Tuesday afternoon.

Monday last was a Catholic holiday and was observed by fitting services at St. Mary's church here.

Mark Douglas was at Arbor Vitae and Star Lake the fore part of the week on oil inspection business.

Miss Maggie Sissler returned Friday morning last to her home in Tony, after a few days visit here.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church met at the home of Mrs. F. H. Johnson yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. S. H. Alban entertained a number of her lady friends at a six o'clock tea last Friday afternoon.

Allie Neff, a popular Antigo young man, spent Sunday in this city the guest of his friend, Emmett Harrigan.

Mrs. C. W. Wixson entertained the H. T. Cinch club at her home on Pelham street last Saturday evening.

Guy Taggart, who holds a position as brakeman with the "Soo" road, spent a short time in the city Monday.

B. R. Lewis left Monday night for Milwaukee, where he attended the hardware convention held there this week.

James McLeod of Gladstone, Mich., was a Saturday caller in Rhinelander. He is working for the "Soo" road there.

Dr. Archie Melndoe attended to the dental wants of Eagle River people at that place the first few days of the week.

John Moen returned Monday afternoon from a visit of several days at Stevens Point and other Portage county points.

Mrs. N. A. Bell spent Sunday with friends at Tomahawk Lake. She departed Sunday night for her future home in Milwaukee.

The art class at St. Mary's school has been opened. Anyone desirous of further information may call at the studio at any time.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hickey are the happy parents of a bouncing baby boy, who put in an appearance at their home last Monday.

Miss Martha Myers of Monico spent Sunday in Rhinelander visiting with her friend, Miss Anna Plunkett. She returned Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Trumbull entertained the Whist club at a six o'clock dinner followed by cards at their home on Monday evening.

Miss Elna Wilson, who is teaching at Harshaw, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city visiting with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson.

Chas. E. Crusoe went to Chicago last Sunday night, where he will remain several days buying spring stock for Crusoe's department store here.

Mrs. Paul Browne and her guest, Miss Gertrude Taylor of Chicago, left Monday night for Glencoe, Ill., where they will spend the balance of the week.

Mrs. Chas. Smith returned Thursday last to her home in St. Paul, after enjoying a lengthy visit here with her people, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kincaid.

Master John Shaler entertained a small company of his young boy friends at a birthday party last Saturday afternoon. He was twelve years old.

Miss Nona Whiting, teacher in the school at Manitowish, came down Friday night and remained over Saturday and Sunday visiting at her home here.

Louis Johns of Wausau, head woodsman for the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Johns is well known here.

Chester Pingry is here from Minneapolis for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Pingry. Chester holds a position in the job room of the Minneapolis Tribune.

It was much to the gratification of Dr. Hinman's many friends to note him enjoying a cutter ride about the city last Saturday. It was his first appearance since his illness.

"What's the matter, old man? Been losing on wheat?" "No, not that, forgot to take Rocky Mountain Tea last night. Wife said I'd be sick today." 35 cents.

J. J. Reardon.

For Rent—Two new roomy dwelling houses in the Sixth ward, will be rented on reasonable terms. Location near St. Mary's Hospital. Inquire of Brown Bros.' Lbr. Co. n13-tf

Mrs. J. G. Dunn went to Tomahawk Friday morning where she will spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs Geo. Whitney. Her little granddaughter, Maxine Reed, accompanied her

H. H. Kamhout of Woodboro was in the city Monday. Mr. Kamhout left Wednesday of this week for Big Lake, Wash., where he will engage with the Day Lumber Co. as knot sawyer.

Mrs. Rose Dunn arrived in the city last Saturday from Cadillac, Mich., and will remain during the remainder of the winter visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Mel. Sweet, on the south side.

The young ladies of St. Mary's Catholic church give a card party this evening (Thursday) at the Catholic school hall. All are most cordially invited to attend. Admission ten cents.

The little four months old boy of Mr. and Mrs Albert Ulcler died last Saturday morning at their home in the "Soo" house. Pneumonia was the cause of death. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, interment taking place at Forest Home cemetery.

Thos. C. Wood left Monday night for Milwaukee where he attended the National Hardware Convention, which was held there yesterday and today. He will visit Chicago and his home at Luther, Mich., before his return.

At a meeting of the officers of the St Augustine Episcopal church society held last Friday evening it was voted to erect a parsonage during the coming spring. The location will be the vacant lot between the church and E. S. Shepard's residence. About $2,000 will be expended. It has nearly all been raised.

H. Lewis is in Chicago this week on business.

W. H. Murray was at Merrill on business last Saturday.

Dry 16 inch and four foot wood for sale. Inquire of Ernest Henning.

Mike Walsh of Merrill was an arrival in the city Tuesday evening.

Judge W. C. Silvertorn of Wausau was an arrival in the city Tuesday.

R. B. Clark, of the J. H. Quaal Lumber Co., was in the city yesterday.

Charles Markey of Jennings was a visitor in the city the first of the week.

The Misses Sargent entertained their friends at a party last Tuesday evening.

Miss Alma Olson is said to be quite ill with la grippe at her home on the north side.

A number of north side people have planned a sleigh ride for next Saturday evening.

A number of the young people from the city enjoyed a sleigh ride on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. August Nazle arrived in the city from Pelican Lake for a short stay Tuesday afternoon.

Ray Hagen, who is working for the Wisconsin Veneer Company at their camp near Cavour, was in the city Friday.

Earl Stevens, a land looker of Eagle River, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Walters the first of the week.

Miss Lucile Stevens, who is teaching in the Gross district, spent Sunday in this city with her aunt, Mrs. Sam Walters.

Mrs. J. T. Hagen returned from Minneapolis Saturday morning accompanied by her daughter, Katherine, who is very ill.

For a nobby, stylish and thoroughly reliable hat see the "Badger," sold only by F. F. Sibel at the "Hub" clothing store.

Mrs. Ada Butterfield returned from Wausau Tuesday, after a visit with her son in Wausau. She has recently been nursing at Three Lakes.

Mr. L. P. Paysee and daughter, Julia, left last week for Park Falls, this state, where they will visit Mrs. Frank Remy and Amos Paysee.

The north bound afternoon passenger on the Northwestern road was on time Tuesday according to schedule for the first time for several weeks.

J. F. Field, agent at Woodboro for the "Soo" line, was in the city over Sunday. Mr. Field at one time held a position with the company here and is pretty generally known.

Pimples, faded complexion, chapped skin, red, rough hands, eczema, tetter, bad blood, cured in a short time, with Rocky Mountain Tea, the great complexion restorer.

J. J. Reardon.

A freight wreck below Antigo on the Northwestern line delayed the north bound limited yesterday morning eight hours. The north bound express due here at 1:27 was delayed two hours.

The firm of Chas. E. Crusoe & Co. intends to carry in the future a largely increased stock of merchandise over that of the past. One of the firm is in Chicago now buying for the spring trade.

Arthur Gilley went to Malvern Monday morning, where he will put in the balance of the winter working in Barney Moran's camp. He was accompanied by Will Weaver, who is employed at the same camp.

H. P. Morrill and S. R. Stone left for Oshkosh Tuesday night to attend the Biennial meeting of the Independent Order of Foresters of Wisconsin, of which body the doctor has been physician for three years. He will spend Friday in Chicago.

A number of the city's popular young ladies, at the invitation of Henry Doring, drove out to Chas. Hodgdon's camp in the town of Newbold last Sunday where they spent the day among the pines and lumber jacks.

E. H. Hasley of Minneapolis, the well known traveling auditor of the "Soo" line, was in Rhinelander on official business last Friday. Mr. Hasley holds quite a reputation as a bowler and while here ran up some excellent scores on the local alley.

The many friends of Miss Maud Houston tendered her with a pleasant surprise party at her home on the north side on Tuesday evening. The time was enjoyably spent in the indulgence of games and other pastimes which were followed by a dainty lunch.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Barney Birkhalter was at Wausau the first of the week.

B. R. Tatlox of North Crandon was in the city yesterday.

A. McNally was down from Star Lake on business yesterday.

E. S. Tradewell of Antigo is registered at Hotel Fuller today.

For sale mill team. Inquire at Rice & Thrall's office.

George Stevens is at Iron River, where he will remain for a couple of weeks on business.

Ed. Schoepke of Pelican Lake was in Rhinelander last Friday, a guest at the Commercial House.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Yenore of Woodboro were in the city doing trading with our merchants.

The Badger hat, all sizes and the latest shape can be found at the "Hub" store. They are up-to-date.

Another small shipment of Angora goats have arrived here from the Trout Lake farm near Antigo and are being sold to the farmers.

Mrs. Peter Meagher (nee Laura McRae) arrived in the city from her home in Ironwood for a brief visit with her parents on the south side.

The Misses Ward and Streeter, two popular young ladies who are teaching in the Ames district, were in Rhinelander Sunday for a visit with friends.

Mike Doyle, one of the best men Minocqua has got, and a good one for any town, was in the city Monday. Mr. Doyle deals quite extensively in lands.

Rev. Theo. Hanson of Antigo will hold morning service and Sunday school at the Baptist church Sunday morning next. There will be no evening service.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. J. J. Reardon yesterday afternoon. Refreshments were served.

Baby sleeps and grows while mamma rests if Rocky Mountain Tea is given. It's the greatest baby medicine ever offered loving mothers. 35 cents. J. J. Reardon.

Mrs. Charles Harrigan returned to Rhinelander Saturday, after an extended visit at Oshkosh with her parents. She will spend about two weeks here prior to leaving for Manitowish, where her husband is engaged in logging.

The fire alarm sounded Tuesday night and the department called out for the first time in several weeks. The scene of the conflagration was a burning woodpile which was quickly extinguished before any great damage could be done.

Frank Broulett, representing the J. W. Pauly Cigar Co., was over from Minneapolis this week calling on his customers and many friends. Frank is looking well and reports business on the road for the present year as brisk.

The interior appearance of C. D. Bronson's store on Brown street has been improved greatly during the past week by the addition of several nicely finished oak shelves, which corresponds with the other departments of the store. Mr. Bronson has lately had the ceiling and walls repapered.

A derailed engine on the "Soo" line near Pembine late last Monday evening delayed all trains on that road from the east for several hours. Freights due here during the night did not arrive until the morning of the following day. The west bound Pacific limited was also affected by the obstruction. The wreck was not a serious one, no one was injured and the damage to property was small.

Five of Rhinelander's well known young men have issued invitations for a dancing party at Gilligan's hall on Friday evening the thirteenth of February. The music will be furnished by Hackett's famous Baraboo orchestra. The affair will be one of the season's social events and those in charge are putting forth all their best efforts to make it a success. An admission of $1.00 per couple will be charged.

There is considerable space devoted to the subject of ginseng in the papers nowadays and as the root commands a high price in the market it will be well for residents of this county and Forest to watch out for the plant. There is said to be plenty of ginseng in this section, particularly in Forest county and the root brings $5.00 per pound in the drug stores. At present the demand is greater than the supply and the drug is shipped in from away. The best time to gather the root is in the spring and fall and the business is certainly profitable.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE WHITE SALE—LINENS AND MUSLINS?

Do you know there are big linen towels, 20x41 inches, in this sale, and they are only 15c

Get your table linen now, an napkins, some advance shipments of White Spring Waistings are in the sale.

CRUSOE'S Dep't Store

Annual Sale Linens and Muslins

2nd Week The public is showing more interest than ever in this great sale. No housekeeper should miss it.

SHOES: The Big Shoe Department is always ready to meet your wants.

BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S OVERSHOES.

Cloth Overshoes, 7 to 10½	45c
One Buckle Overshoes, 8 to 10½	50c
Boys' Leather Shoe Pacs	98c
Girls' and Boys' Felt Shoes	1.00
SPECIAL—Women's two buckle snow excluding arctic overshoes	99c

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

All Wool Kersey Pants	1.98
Sheep Lined Canvas Coats with Fur Lined Collar	4.88
Boys' $5.00 Ulster Overcoats, closing out broken sizes	3.25
Boys' Winter Weight Worsted two piece suits	3.50
Boys' Wool Heavy Knee Pants, all sizes	50c

ONEIDA COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Oneida County, }

Notice is hereby given that at the special term of the county court, to be held in and for said county, at the court house in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1903, the following matter will be heard and considered: The petition of Margaret Weber for the appointment of herself as administratrix of the estate of John Weber, deceased.

Dated January 12, 1903.

LEVI J. BILLINGS, County Judge.

J. 29 F. 5 4w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
December 30, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the [illegible] named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on February 14th, 1903, viz: Robert Weth, who made H. E. No. 8560 for the N½ SW¼ and N½ SE¼ Sec. 35, Tp. 36 N., R. 7 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gust. T. Hultgren of Rhinelander, Wis.; George MacDonald, Rhinelander, Wis.; Gust. Swetberg, Rhinelander, Wis.; Peter August Pearson, Woodboro, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

6t jan8-feb12 p

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:
In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the county court to be held in and for said county, at the county judge's office in the city of Rhinelander in said county on the first Tuesday, (being the 3rd day) of March, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of Susan E. Ross to admit to probate the last will and testament of Walter W. Ross late of the town of Pelican in said county, deceased, and for letters of administration thereon to be issued to Susan E. Ross of the city of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin.

By order of the Court.

Dated January 15, 1903.

LEVI J. BILLINGS, County Judge.

41-2t-F12

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Wausau, Wis., Jan. 26, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Louis Stumpner, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 246, for the purchase of the NE¼ NW¼ of Section No. 15 in Township No. 37 N, Range No. 11 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Ed Briggs, George Pusel, Peter Osborne, Henry Krause, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1903. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

10t-J29-April

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Wausau, Wisconsin, Dec. 20, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ulysses G. Lytle of Oconto, county of Waupaca, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 221, for the purchase of the NE¼ SW¼ of Section No. 31 in Tp. No. 35 N., Range No. 11 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Monday, the ninth day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: J. E. Rice of Pratt Junction, Wis., William Rice of Pratt Junction, Wis., Andrew Jensen of New London, Wis., A. E. Hayward of New London, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of March, 1903.

10t-J29 F26

Foreclosure Sale.
IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

S. H. Alban, Plaintiff,
vs.
George J. Lyons and Mary Lyons, his wife; D. Hammel and H. Wirth, copartners as D. Hammel & Co., S. A. Spafford and D. J. Cole, copartners as Spafford & Cole, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, entered and docketed in the above named court on the 20th day of January, 1903, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the court house in the city of Rhinelander, in Oneida county, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of March, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter of section number thirty five (35), in township number thirty-seven (37) north, of range number eight (8) east, in Oneida county, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment, with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated January 21, 1903.

M. KEANE, Sheriff of Oneida County, Wis.

7t-J22-M5

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Wausau, Wis., Dec. 6, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, John Small of Three Lakes, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 219, for the purchase of the W½ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ of Section No. 6, in Tp. No. 37 N., Range No. 11 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wisconsin, on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Jerry Grant of Three Lakes, Wis.; William Daniels, of Rhinelander, Wis.; B. S. Moran of Rhinelander, Wis.; Everett Towne of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2d day of March, 1903. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

11t-J18 F26

An Announcement.

To the voters of the counties of Oneida, Vilas, Lincoln and Marathon:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of circuit judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, comprising the counties above named, at the spring election to be held in April of this year.

If elected, it will be my constant endeavor to discharge the duties of the office efficiently and impartially.

Wausau, Wisconsin, Jan. 27, 1903.

ELISHA L. BUMP.

Wood For Sale.

For sale cheap in large or small quantities, dry 16 inch and 4 foot wood. Inquire at Rice & Thrall's office.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. J. Reardon.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The tax roll for the town of Pelican is now in my hands for collection at my office in the town hall.

51-J22-F7 LOTTS HAAS, Treasurer Town of Pelican.

Stops the Cough.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

LANDS

If you want any in Northern Wisconsin write to

G. W. BISHOP,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

LANDS

Reardon's Carbolic Salve.

A Scientific combination of Antiseptic and Healing Remedies.

COSTS HALF AS MUCH

as the advertised "Salves" and "Ointments" with double their healing value. A liberal size bottle for 10c, double the size for 15c. Try it for any skin trouble.

If you live in any of the small towns adjacent to Rhinelander send to me for your drug wants. All orders shipped on first train. Two cent stamps accepted as cash for mail order.

J. J. REARDON,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

All Sorts of Pencils

Whe Found Make a Note of

was a remark frequently made by a famous character of Dicken's. And to make noted you must have

PENCILS

and note pads and rubbers.

We can supply these things of the finest qualities at prices which are really low.

All grades and styles are here. Some suitable for the office, some for the schools and others for the home. We invite inspection.

C. D. BRONSON.

100 Pieces of Calicoes
JUST RECEIVED
ALSO A FINE LINE OF WRAPPERS AND WALKING SKIRTS.

OH, mothers of all active lads,
Fit them out with "Iron Clads."
They will neither crock nor fade—
Strongest stocking ever made.
Triple knee and double toe,
Made by Cooper, Wells & Co.,
At St. Joseph, Michigan,
Always buy them when you can

HE can play on his knees,
He can climb all the trees,
And holes in his stockings
Will never be seen;
He can hop, skip and jump,
He can shin up a stump,
If he wears Improved
"Iron Clads No. 19."

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

L. Emmerling.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH AND GAME.

Orders by Telephone promptly filled. We deliver to any part of the city.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

1903	FEBRUARY					1903
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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When the world's fair buildings and grounds in St. Louis are dedicated April 30 the night sky over the exposition will be illuminated with a salute of the nations to the stars and stripes in flaming colors. Fireworks to cost $25,000 will be set off during the week.

A United States judge in St. Louis has sentenced a man to imprisonment at hard labor for life and 20 years in addition. The question now arises whether the entire sentence can be set aside for lack of jurisdiction in the country where the convict may be during the additional 20 years.

Max Waldenburger has arrived in this country from Germany. He comes to seek a location for the establishment of a horse meat factory. Herr Waldenburger says he has no doubt that the American people "can be educated to accepting horse meat as an article of regular diet." Not if we know it.

It has cost $10,000,000 to notify the people of India through the medium of the durbar that Edward is emperor of India. The same publicity could have been attained absolutely free of charge by whispering the intelligence to half a dozen ladies throughout the Indian peninsula and warning them that it was a great secret.

Among the curious exhibits the Prussian ministry of public instruction will include in its educational display at the St. Louis exposition is an apparatus for measuring mental fatigue which is widely employed. It is called an aesthesiometer and measures the sensitiveness of the skin, which corresponds directly to brain fatigue, the sensitiveness diminishing as the mind wearies.

The leading universities of the country are to be represented at the St. Louis fair by a systematic arrangement of higher education, showing growth and development, and illustrating different processes by means of working laboratories. Hawaiian education will be represented by a historical exhibit showing internal, moral and intellectual development of the people.

And now a woman from London says that wives and mothers should be supported by taxation. She figures that this would do away with the dependence of woman upon man. But as man pays nearly all the taxes we cannot see much force in the argument. Perhaps the better way is to let the wives and mothers make their own levies and collections as they do now at least in this glorious country.

Gen. Booth, the Salvation Army leader, has been a pronounced vegetarian for years. He even refuses to indulge in butter, milk and vegetables cooked in fat, living entirely on cereals, principally boiled rice. The general says he is a vegetarian for two reasons. One is his belief that primitive man ate no meat and the other is that after a long trial of that diet he finds himself much younger than his years.

The new treaty between the United States and Colombia authorizes the president to acquire from Colombia for and on the behalf of the United States, on such terms as he may deem reasonable, perpetual control of a strip of land not less than six miles in width, extending from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. Under this provision the necessary concession for a canal will soon be acquired unless the republic of Colombia makes such exorbitant demands as to end negotiation.

It is the president's intention to leave Washington for the Rocky Mountains about the end of March. He will stay there hunting until late in April, when he will return to St. Louis and take part in the world's fair dedication ceremonies. He will at once go west again and will be the guest of the California G. A. R. at San Francisco May 7. He will be at Portland, Ore., when ground is broken for the Lewis and Clark exposition in May. He will then visit several points in the northwestern states and may not return to Washington before June.

The story to the effect that the Colorado desert, so called, is being rapidly peopled with settlers, and that villages and towns are springing up in the midst of the great plain, is not so surprising as it might have been had it been told a few years ago, or before the marvelous transforming power of moisture in the sage and cactus country was understood by the western homeseeker. The soil, though as fine as powdered sugar and as dry as the dust of Sahara, is capable under irrigation of producing in abundance the necessities of man.

The African elephant has almost gone the way of the American bison. There are three herds in Cape Colony, where they have been protected since 1820. There was, a year or two ago, one troop in North Bechuanaland, and one or two small herds remain in northern Mashonaland. A few maintain a precarious existence between the Zambesi mouth and the Pungwe river. Except for these poor remnants, the wild elephant has practically ceased to exist south of the Zambesi and the Cunene rivers. The exterminating pursuit began 250 years ago.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senator Quay made an effort on the 27th to hold the United States senate in continuous session to consider the statehood bill, but failed. The day was spent in consideration of the bill with the exception of an hour devoted to a speech by Senator Scott (W. Va.) on the pension laws. In the house an anti-trust bill, a measure making intoxicating liquors imported into states subject to the latter's jurisdiction, and the senate bill to increase federal judge's salaries were passed. A resolution was introduced declaring it was the sense of the house that the treaty with Great Britain as to the Alaska boundary is perfectly plain and needs no interpretation.

A sharp debate was precipitated in the United States senate on the 28th when Mr. Rawlins called up his resolution directing the secretary of war to furnish the senate the proceedings of a number of courts-martial in the Philippines, alleged abuses in the army being the subject. The statehood bill was further considered. In the house the time was occupied in considering the Indian appropriation bill.

The army appropriation bill was reported to the United States senate on the 29th. A message from the president was read in which he asked for the necessary power to cooperate with Mexico and China regarding the restoration of the purity of silver and gold. In the house the Indian appropriation bill was passed and consideration of the post office appropriation bill was begun. Mr. Bristow (N. Y.) introduced a bill increasing the salary of the president of the United States to $100,000 a year, and an anti-trust measure was reported which proposes rigid amendments and penalties for violators of the Sherman law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Allied powers' representatives held a conference with Mr. Bowen and are said to have raised a serious hitch in Venezuelan negotiations by demanding that their claims be settled before those of other nations are considered.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at the white house in honor of the supreme court.

President Roosevelt has renominated George E. Roberts, of Iowa, as director of the mint.

THE EAST.

For no cause known John I. Fiddler, proprietor of the Forest hotel at Marionville, Pa., killed his wife and himself.

Responsibility for the limitation of the hard coal production was the issue before the anthracite coal strike commission in Philadelphia, and operators may be called as witnesses.

A movement is on foot to retire Miss Clara Barton from the presidency of the American Red Cross and to reorganize the society.

J. T. McDonough, ex-secretary of state of New York, has accepted the appointment of justice of the supreme court of the Philippines.

Over the entire Erie railway system yard conductors and yard brakemen have been granted an average increase in wages of 11 per cent.

Before the coal strike commission in Philadelphia the time was occupied in listening to representatives of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company, the last of the large coal companies to put its case to the commission.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The birthday of William McKinley was celebrated at Canton, O., with a banquet at which President Roosevelt was chief guest and speaker.

At the Indianapolis convention soft coal miners announced that 12½ cents a ton wage increase will be demanded and strike ordered if necessary. The convention adjourned.

The following United States senators have been elected: Indiana, Charles W. Fairbanks (rep.); Wisconsin, John C. Spooner (rep.); Kansas, Chester I. Long (rep.); South Carolina, Asbury C. Latimer (dem.); Nevada, Francis G. Newlands (dem.).

A bill has passed the Kansas legislature authorizing the use of voting machines in the state.

Senator E. W. Pettus has been reelected to the United States senate by the Alabama legislature.

At Laporte, Ind., Ariens McClure, 92 years old, builder of the first courthouse in Laporte county, was found dead in bed.

Ex-United States Senator John R. Allen died at Seattle, Wash. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Miss Lucille Colbert, a Bear Creek (Wis.) milliner, was arrested on the charge of setting fire to her shop and burning up nearly the entire town.

Trains collided near Vailsburg, Ariz., and 20 persons were killed and 12 more perished in blazing cars.

The University of Chicago has absorbed Illinois college at Jacksonville, one of the oldest colleges in the west.

At Clifton, Ariz., William Garland fatally shot Mrs. F. R. Neal, of Warrensburg, Mo., and killed himself.

R. Lane, Charles Coe, A. A. Amey and J. Peterson, Iowa stockmen, were killed in a railway wreck near La Fox, Ill.

The president of the United Mine Workers, John Mitchell, has declined a place on the Illinois state board of arbitration.

En route to a funeral Benjamin Gillen and Thomas Crisman were run down and killed by a train at a crossing at Darlington, Ind.

Later reports from Tucson, Ariz., say that probably 50 persons lost their lives in the railway collision near there.

Fred Matthews, John Foltz, Henry Fiepenbrink and Conrad Miller were killed in an explosion at a packing plant at Fort Wayne, Ind.

In the Kansas legislature a resolution introduced amends the state election laws so as to exclude all negroes from voting.

In the Illinois legislature a bill to suppress prize fights and boxing in Illinois with militia and without call from the sheriff has been introduced.

The Washington legislature has elected Levi Ankeny, millionaire banker of Walla Walla, United States senator.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At San Marcial, Mexico, eight Americans were killed by Yaqui Indians.

At the age of 53 years Robert Planquette, famous pianist and composer of "The Chimes of Normandy" and other well-known operettas, died in Paris.

It is hoped in Panama that the canal will be built by the United States without intervention by Europe and the treaty is considered mutually advantageous.

In Toronto Judge McDougall, one of Canada's best-known judges, was found dead in bed.

In North China fears are entertained that Yung Lu, the real ruler of the empire, is plotting another outbreak against foreigners.

In Manila Maj. Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, has been acquitted of unlawfully killing prisoners of war in the Philippines.

By the demand of Germany, England and Italy for preferential settlement the Venezuelan affair is deadlocked.

LATER NEWS.

Ex-Governor Long, McKinley's secretary of the navy, is very sick at his home in Boston.

The Clyde line steamer Gulf Stream, from New York to Philadelphia, went ashore in a fog off Cape May. The crew was removed in safety.

The big Greenpoint plant of the Standard Oil company on Newton creek near New York, has closed down, throwing 1,000 men out of work.

The measure prohibiting the practice of Christian Science or of mind or faith cures in healing, was defeated overwhelmingly in the house of representatives of New Hampshire, the vote being 70 to 194.

The senate committee on foreign relations authorized favorable reports upon the Alaskan boundary treaty and the protocol for the extension of time for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but failed for lack of time to reach a decision upon the Panama canal treaty.

The private car of President Mellen of the Northern Pacific railway, was nearly destroyed by fire at Prescott, Ariz.

An immense ice gorge has formed in the Pennsylvania river between McKeesport and West Newton, Pa., threatening damage to much property.

A fast express train on the Pennsylvania railroad collided head on with a freight near Leslie, Pa., killing Engineer Moyer and Fireman Gearhardt. A number of passengers were injured.

A sudden sinking of ground on one of the slopes of the Telegraph mine at Bingham, Utah, split the house of James Johnson, a miner, and instantly killed two of his sons.

The attorney general of New York decides that offering a pass to a legislator and the acceptance of the same is a violation of law.

Lee S. Overman was elected to the U. S. senate by the legislature of North Carolina.

The business portion of Rio, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

A severe blizzard swept Upper Michigan the 30th.

The British war office has decided to invite tenders from Canadian farmers for the supply of fresh meat to the British army in South Africa.

The Olympian games scheduled for Chicago in 1904 have been transferred to St. Louis.

Over 500 letters were found buried in a lumber yard at Toledo, O. The envelopes had been rifled for jewelry and New Year's gifts.

Naval Constructor Hobson, who won glory in the Spanish-American war by his daring action in sinking the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, has tendered his resignation from the service on account of an affection of his eyes.

Brigands have been terrorizing the Caucasus recently, levying tribute on towns and holding up trains to an extent hitherto unknown.

Congressman Rumple from Iowa died in Chicago.

The three shift system, by which work will be kept up day and night, will be inaugurated in the gun carriage shops at the Washington navy yard.

Germany is trying to purchase warships from Chile.

Gold was found near Metropolis, Ill., in small amounts.

E. C. Peter has been appointed deputy attorney general for Hawaii. He is well known in California, having been a student at the University of California and Stanford university.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Germany to Washington, arrived at New York on the steamship Augusta Victoria.

Lees Barnes and George Silverthorne fought a duel with nine-inch knives in a small cabin twenty miles from Redding, Cal. Silverthorne is dead while Barnes cannot live. The men were gambling for small stakes and quarreled.

The Iowa inebriate law is valid, according to a decision rendered by Judge A. H. McVey of the district court of Des Moines, who holds that it differs from the Wisconsin law, which has been held to be unconstitutional.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 31

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 northern, 74c; May 75⅞c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32c. Corn—No. 3, 40c. Rye—No. 2, 55c. Barley—No. 2, 47c. Flax—$1.12. Butter—Creamery, extras, 21@22c; creamery, firsts, 22@23c; dairy, fancy, 20@21c. Poultry—Turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 7@8c. Hay—Upland, fancy, $13.50.

St. Paul, Jan. 31.

Cattle—Steers, $4.00@4.25; cows, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—$3.75@7.00. Sheep—mutton, $5.00; lambs, $6.00.

DISASTROUS WRECKS.

Several Lives Are Lost in Railway Collisions.

A Score Killed or Cremated in Catastrophe in Arizona—Wreck in New Jersey Kills as Many More.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 29.—Twenty dead, with perhaps a dozen others cremated in the fierce fire that followed a collision between two fast trains on the Southern Pacific railroad, and at least 16 persons seriously hurt, is the shocking report that comes from the scene of the disaster near Vailsburg, 17 miles east. Tucson gained its first tidings of the disaster when a tourist coach, torn away from the other cars, thundered with terrific speed down the grade upon which the road is built between this city and Vailsburg, and the frantic passengers shrieked the dread intelligence to the men at work in the railroad yards.

Blunder Causes Wreck.

A dispatcher stationed at Esmond, midway between Tucson and Vailsburg, is responsible for the accident. He made a blunder in carrying out his orders regarding the trains, and instead of side-tracking one of them he caused the two to dash together in a head-end collision at a point where each engineer considered that he had a clear track ahead. Oil from the locomotive reservoirs caught fire and was scattered over the wrecked coaches, destroying 11 of them and burning to death the passengers who were pinned down in the wreckage.

Following is a list of the dead, as far as obtainable at this hour: J. M. Hilton, Cambridge, Mass.; J. W. Bruce, engineer; R. R. Wilkey, engineer; George McGrath, fireman.

Besides the 16 seriously hurt, many were cut, bruised and shaken up. Twenty bodies were taken from the splintered debris, but it is estimated that 12 others were burned to death and the remains are still in the wreckage. The men in the engines were killed at their posts except one fireman, who was taken out alive.

OTHER DISASTERS.

Death List in Wreck in New Jersey Numbers 20.

New York, Jan. 29.—Twenty persons dead and 30 to 50 injured, many of them so seriously that they will not live, is the result of a crash between the Royal Blue flyer and a local suburban train on the Central of New Jersey railroad just west of Westfield station. Three cars were telescoped and destroyed, several of the injured losing their lives in the flames before assistance could reach them. The suffering of dozens of others were heightened by the fire and the work of the rescuers was made difficult and perilous. The list of dead is:

Howland Chandor, Plainfield; Edward Currid, Plainfield; Thomas A. Cuming, Plainfield; Edward Flynn, Plainfield; Elias Giles, Plainfield; Joseph R. Hallet, Plainfield; Horace G. Hand, Elizabeth; R. W. Happerson, Plainfield; Fred Hardingha, Dunellen; Henry Hoger, Plainfield; Lena Linbarger, Plainfield; Henry L. Mahan, Plainfield; Harvey M. Patterson, West Dunellen; Charles R. Reed, Plainfield; F. A. Smith, Plainfield; C. T. Thayer, Plainfield; Harold W. Tomlinson, Plainfield; Craig Waldron, Plainfield; Edgar W. Williams, Plainfield.

Two persons are still missing—James Beckman, of Plainfield, and Harold LeBateaux, of this city.

The Disaster.

A freight train was blocked on track 4, and the local received orders to proceed on the express track to Dunellen and there take the outside, or No. 4 track. Shortly after receiving orders the train had to stop for a hot box, which delayed her so that when she got under way again she was due at Dunellen. She had just started and was moving slowly when the Royal Blue, traveling apparently at full speed, which at that point usually approximates 65 miles an hour, crashed into the rear end.

Three Killed on C. & N.W.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Three persons were killed, four seriously injured and eight slightly injured in a rear-end collision between stock trains on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad near La Fox, Ill., Wednesday morning.

The dead: A. A. Amery, Scranton, Ia.; —— Coe, Woodbine, Ia.; —— Lane, Vail, Ia.

The trains came together in a dense fog, the engine of the rear train crashing into the caboose ahead without warning to the ill-fated passengers. The latter were for the most part stockmen in charge of stock on the way to Chicago and the east.

Two Killed.

Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 31.—The fast express from Wilkesbarre for Philadelphia on the Schuylkill division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was wrecked at Lofty, nine miles south of this city, Friday evening. Robert Moyer, of Weatherly, and Fred Gerhardt, of Delano, were killed. A number of the passengers were injured.

Will of Abram S. Hewitt.

New York, Jan. 30.—The will of Abram S. Hewitt was filed in the surrogate's office at Paterson, N. J., Thursday. There are no public bequests and the value of the estate is not given. To the widow, Mrs. Sarah Hewitt, the testator left all his household furniture, all his estate known as Ringwood, in Passaic county, N. J., and all his real property in Rockland and Orange counties, New York. A trust fund of $100,000 is created, the income to be paid to various relatives. The residue of the estate goes to the testator's children.

Says Howard Fired Shot.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29.—A Frankfort (Ky.) special to the Courier-Journal says: "James B. Howard, of Clay county, fired the shot that killed William Goebel," said Henry E. Youtsey, in his confession as to his part in and knowledge of the conspiracy which terminated in the assassination of the democratic claimant to the governorship.

Signs Teller's Certificate.

Denver, Col., Jan. 29.—Gov. Peabody has signed the certificate of Henry M. Teller's election to the United States senate.

THE COMMERCIAL PROGRESS OF CUBA.

Map Shows the Railroad Through the Island Recently Completed by American Capital.

TRADE REVIEW.

Signs of Continued Prosperity Are Manifest in Almost Every Direction.

New York, Jan. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: "Domestic trade and industry continue to prosper, while the fuel situation has grown less disturbing through the special efforts of transporters, aided in no small degree by mild weather. Distribution of other products has been restricted by the discrimination in favor of coal, and shippers are importunate. Clearance sales are about ended, leaving only small stocks of winter goods. Advance business in spring deliveries is very heavy, and fall contracts are also placed liberally. In most cases where there is no delay on fuel account, manufacturing plants are busy, though cost of materials and labor is very high. Firm prices for finished products are consequently to be expected. Favorable returns of railway earnings are constantly issued, figures thus far available showing an increase of 5.7 per cent. over last year and 17.9 per cent. over 1901. Miles of loaded cars and thousands of tons of coke piled in the yards at Connellsville tell the story of conditions in the iron and steel industry. Furnaces are closing because of the fuel shortage. By giving coal, live stock and perishable goods precedence over all other freight, the railroads helped consumers everywhere, but at the expense of the leading manufacturing industry. Many plants are closed or running only part time, and few orders for distant delivery are sought or offered, owing to the uncertainty as to when normal conditions will prevail. Failures for the week numbered 243 in the United States, against 201 last year, and 20 in Canada, compared with 40 a year ago."

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

Four Men Killed by Explosion in Eckart Packing Co's Plant at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 30.—Four men were killed, one fatally and three others seriously injured, and half a score others more or less severely hurt in an explosion which wrecked a large section of the Eckart Packing company's plant at seven o'clock Thursday morning.

The dead: John Foltz, Fort Wayne; Fred Matthews, Plymouth, Ind.; Henry Piepenbrink, Fort Wayne; Conrad Miller, Fort Wayne.

Seriously injured: John Yolst, fatally; William Kintz, John Kolback, Clem Keller.

The explosion occurred half an hour after operations had begun for the day, and is believed to have been due to an accumulation of natural gas in the cellar beneath the section of the factory destroyed.

The property loss will probably reach $15,000.

Power Restored.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 31.—At 6:30 o'clock Friday night the temporary repairs at the Niagara Falls Power & Conduit company's plant were completed, and the electrical famine along the Niagara frontier due to the early morning fire which was started by a flash of lightning was practically at an end. Power was sent out from the plant an hour before that time, but it was not permanent owing to a short circuit which occurred in the power house shortly thereafter, and which seriously burned three men, one of whom may die.

Roosevelt Eulogizes McKinley.

Canton, O., Jan. 31.—President paid a notable tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley. He was the principal orator at a banquet given under the auspices of the Canton Republican league in commemoration of the birthday of McKinley. Surrounded by friends, neighbors and business and political associates of the dead president, he pronounced a brilliant and eloquent eulogy upon the life and works of McKinley—a eulogy by many regarded as the most beautiful and heartfelt tribute ever paid to the memory of the distinguished dead.

German Minister Arrives.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German minister to the United States, arrived in Washington at a late hour Friday night. He was accompanied by the Baroness Speck von Sternburg. They were met at the station by one of the German attaches and went at once to the embassy residence.

Lynch's Sentence Commuted.

London, Jan. 28.—The sentence of death passed upon Col. Arthur Lynch, who was found guilty of high treason on Friday last, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

A Mining Disaster.

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 31.—News has been received here of an accident in the Gordon mine, near Death Valley, in which Gus Herrey, Henry Phillips and George Thomas, while engaged in retimbering the shaft of the Gypsy mine, were buried by a cave-in and killed.

Elected Senator.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 28.—Congressman Asbury C. Latimer was elected United States senator Tuesday to succeed Hon. J. L. McLaurin. He received the unanimous vote of both branches of the general assembly.

MINERS ADJOURN.

Convention at Indianapolis Completes Its Labors—Synopsis of Work Accomplished.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—The mine workers completed their work and adjourned Tuesday afternoon. The convention has been the most expeditious and harmonious ever held. Many important measures have been considered and acted upon. Among them are the formulation of the demand for an increase of wages of 12½ cents flat per ton on a run of mine basis and a flat differential of seven cents per ton between pick and machine mined coal; a demand for an increase of wages of inside and outside laborers in proportion to the increase of the miners; the refusal to commit the convention to socialism and government ownership; raising officers' salaries; the declaration against children working in mines; the demand for an anti-injunction law, and the plans for a defense fund.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27.—At the opening of the United Mine Workers' convention Monday a bill for $10,590.47 was reported by the committee on transportation to cover the railroad expenses of the 745 delegates. A delegate from Montana, who drew $86.75, led all of the rest.

The report of the tellers on the recent election of national officers by the recently taken referendum vote was made. John Mitchell, who had no opposition for president, received 55,032 votes, and W. B. Wilson, who had no opposition for secretary-treasurer, received 56,125 votes. Vice President T. L. Lewis, of Ohio, was reelected over T. D. Nichols, of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 39,023 to 17,249.

MINERS IN CONFERENCE.

Ask for Better Ventilation in Mines and Offer Resolutions to Fix Mining Rates.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31.—The threat made by the Indiana coal operators to withdraw from the central competitive district wage agreement and convention, now being held here between the operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, because the miners are pressing the passage of a bill requiring the Indiana operators to employ shot firers to do the blasting in the mines after the miners are out at night, has brought out the information that the step that the miners are taking in Indiana will be taken before the legislatures of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. After laws have been obtained in these four states the miners will move on the legislatures in the 20 other mining states.

MANY BURNED ALIVE.

Insane Asylum in London Destroyed—More Than 50 Inmates Lose Their Lives.

London, Jan. 28.—Over 50 insane patients, all women, were burned to death by a fire at the Colney Hatch asylum Tuesday morning.

The outbreak occurred in the Jewish wing of the institution. The flames spread with great rapidity and before they could be got under control five wooden buildings, including dormitories and the doctors' apartments, were gutted.

The latest estimate places the number of deaths at 52. All the victims were women.

College Celebrates.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 31.—Illinois college celebrated its receipt of endowment gifts of $200,000 and the recent affiliation with the University of Chicago. William Rainey Harper made the principal address in the afternoon, and at night President Harper, Gov. Yates, W. J. Bryan and Judge Carter were among the speakers.

Mitchell Declines.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—John Mitchell has declined the invitation of Gov. Yates, of Illinois, asking him to accept the place allotted to a representative of labor on the Illinois state board of arbitration on the ground that the United Mine Workers' organization demanded all of his time.

Will Accept Judgeship.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—John T. McDonough, of this city, former secretary of state, announced that he will accept the appointment as justice of the supreme court of the Philippine islands which was tendered him several days ago by President Roosevelt.

Banquet to the Poor.

Calcutta, Jan. 28.—In celebration of the coronation of King Edward, 60,000 poor people were banqueted Tuesday afternoon. A display of fireworks which followed was witnessed by about 250,000 persons.

Pettus Reelected.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 29.—At a joint session of the two houses of the Alabama legislature Wednesday the vote cast Tuesday by which Senator E. W. Pettus was reelected to the United States senate was confirmed and announcement of his election made.

A Capital Crime.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 30.—A bill was introduced in the legislature making an attempt on the life of a president of the United States or a foreign ambassador equal before the law with murder in the first degree, and punishable by death.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Daily Summary of the Work Done in the Senate and Assembly in Session at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 29.—Bills have been introduced in the senate providing for the election of county supervisors of assessment by popular vote instead of by county boards of supervisors; to furnish the means of condemning dangerous railroad crossings and affording means of safeguarding them; appropriating $30,000 for the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls; providing that, in actions for divorce, judgment shall not be entered until one year after the findings of the court; providing for the refunding to counties of the inheritance tax money paid into the state treasury. A petition has been introduced from the Ministerial association of West Superior asking for a repeal of the present marriage license law or amending it so as to remove the five day wait between the granting of the license and the marriage. The object of the proposed legislation is to stop the present flow of Wisconsin couples to Duluth and the Twin cities, and thus save the marriage fees to the ministers of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—Bills have been introduced in the senate, providing for an amendment to the law regarding the licensing of peddlers and transient merchants, to make the general law applicable to Milwaukee; providing for the return of taxes, unlawfully collected, to the estates of Andrew Talntor and John J. Carter; providing that insanity of five years' duration, and which shall be deemed incurable by the courts, may be a ground for action for divorce; regulating the certification of teachers of manual training and domestic science.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31.—In the senate bills have been introduced authorizing every city of the first-class to establish and operate depots for fuel supplies and to acquire lands, buildings and docks necessary for such purposes; to enable married women to assign or otherwise dispose of interests in life insurance policies, the present law not permitting them to dispose of any interest in policies made in their favor; amending the law relating to county schools of agriculture and domestic economy, so that the state may contribute to their support two-thirds instead of one-half the amount necessary for maintenance, providing, however, that aid shall not be in excess of $600 in any case and that it shall be limited to four schools.

Senator Stout introduced a bill providing for an increase of $10,000 in the appropriation for the work of the free library commission.

The senate honored the birthday of William McKinley by adjourning as a mark of respect after adopting appropriate resolutions offered by Senator Hatten.

In the Assembly.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 28.—The assembly and senate at noon yesterday balloted for United States senator. John C. Spooner received a majority of the votes in each house. Neall Brown, of Wausau, received the complimentary vote of the democrats. In the assembly Spooner had 71 and Brown 28. In the senate Spooner received 20 votes and Brown 3. Senator Spooner's election will be ratified in joint session to-day.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 29.—In the assembly bills have been introduced, providing for the summary removal of tenants from leased premises; appropriating $50,000 as a contingent fund for the prevention of bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera and other contagious diseases, the money is to be used under the supervision of the state board of health; providing that a mortgage given to a building and loan association shall have priority over all liens which shall be filed subsequent to the recording of such mortgage.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—In the assembly bills have been introduced to enable cities to refund their indebtedness by issuing negotiable bonds or other bonds therefor; providing that all aldermen in cities of the second, third and fourth classes shall hereafter be elected at the same time and in the same manner as mayors of such cities are chosen.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31.—Bills have been introduced in the assembly for an appropriation of $1,500 for the Beloit Fair and Driving association; providing for the guardianship of insane having property and charging the property with their maintenance; providing that no hunting license be issued to any person under 14 years of age; an anti-lobby bill with penalties; providing for the taking of the pictures and registration of habitual criminals by the sheriff of any county, providing that the privileges accorded to preferred stock shall be stated on all certificates, both of preferred and common stock; making it a criminal offense for a hunter to carelessly or negligently fire off his gun and kill or wound another person while in the pursuit of game, and providing a penalty of imprisonment from one to ten years, or a fine of $1,000 or both; making the offense of selling or giving away intoxicants in a town which has voted against licensing the sale of such liquors punishable by imprisonment in the county jail from three to six months; providing for the publication of school books at the expense of the state and to be furnished to the different school districts at actual cost; providing for the construction of such a hospital for violent and convict insane at the Northern hospital for the insane at Oshkosh and appropriating $100,000 therefor.

The committee on privileges and elections reported a substitute primary election bill unanimously, providing that all candidates for elective offices, including candidates for United States senator, shall be nominated at a primary election to be held the first Tuesday in September, 1904, and biennially thereafter, excepting candidates for school offices and justices of the peace. Any primary excepting September primary, shall be held two weeks before the election.

Charged with Arson.

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 29.—Charged with setting the fire which caused the destruction of the entire village of Bear Creek, Wis., last July, entailing a property loss of $25,000, Miss Lucile Colbert was arrested Tuesday as a result of a letter addressed to a Catholic priest at Bear Creek, which was read from the pulpit and which purported to be the deathbed confession of a man in a Chicago hospital.

Will Retain His Old Place.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Charles Ray Dean, who has been the private secretary of David J. Hill, the assistant secretary of state, for the past three years, has been invited by Francis B. Loomis, who succeeds Dr. Hill, to remain with him in the same capacity, and he will do so.

STAMPS AND COLLECTORS.

Germany has comparatively the most stamp collectors and consequently also the most counterfeit manufacturers.

Germany is said to have a great many more philatelists than the United States. Nearly every family seems to have a stamp collection, consequently no stamps have gone to waste in years. Dealers are so thick that in Stuttgart there are a dozen windows given up to the display of stamps.

A great collection of stamps, valued approximately at $50,000, and which was stolen from Consul Weber, of Hamburg, Germany, has been recovered through the work of the police department of Berlin. The collection, it seems, was innocently bought by a London dealer for $1,910, and when he was confronted with evidence proving it to be stolen property, the purchaser offered to return the lot upon being reimbursed with the amount that he paid for the loot. After some litigation the stamps were returned to the owner upon his payment of $1,750 to the dealer.

Paradise from the Viewpoint of the Fisherman

A Wilderness of Lakes Where the Finey Tribe Are Found in Variety and Abundance.

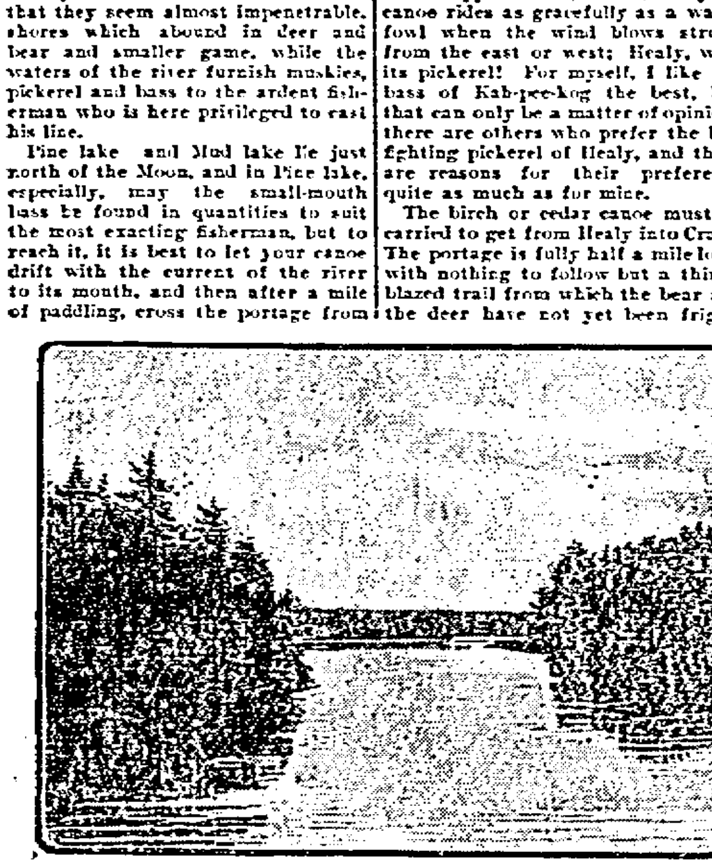
ENTHUSIASTS have called Canada a playground for the people of the states, and while the Dominion has its share, probably, of cultivated acres, it has, as we have, much territory that nature seemed to have intended only for a playground. Such, especially, is a section that lies east of Georgian bay, and between that magnificent body of water and the Muskoka lakes. In fact, as a playground, all of these bodies of water should be included, but between the bay and the Muskokas lie a veritable fisherman's paradise.

Stretching in a line from the Severn river on the south to the Magnetawan on the north in this little narrow stretch are hundreds of lakes that are filled with the gamey species of the finny tribes. Sufficient unto this article are those with which the writer is most familiar, and on which he has passed many a pleasant day with rod and reel. These lakes lie between the beautiful Moon river on the south and terminate with Crane lake, lying a little southeast of Perry sound, on the north.

A glance at any good map of Ontario province will show that this is not a large territory, but there are few maps that will show any of the numerous lakes to be found here, and comparatively none that will give any idea of the limitless possibilities for the sportsman who is either a devotee of the gun or the rod.

Let us view the country starting from the Moon river, with its falls, its rapids, its narrow canyons, where the water boils along between high walls of solid granite, with its broad stretches, where its waters flow smoothly and slowly between pine and fir-wooded shores, shores so thickly set with the northern timber that they seem almost impenetrable, shores which abound in deer and bear and smaller game, while the waters of the river furnish muskies, pickerel and bass to the ardent fisherman who is here privileged to cast his line.

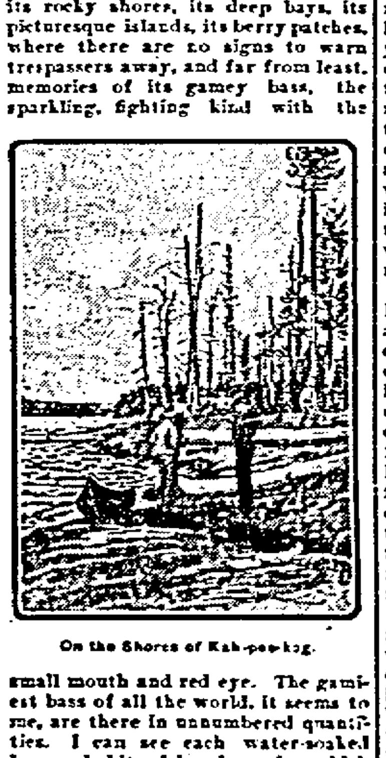
Pine lake and Mud lake lie just north of the Moon, and in Pine lake, especially, may the small-mouth bass be found in quantities to suit the most exacting fisherman, but to reach it, it is best to let your canoe drift with the current of the river to its mouth, and then after a mile of paddling, cross the portage from



The Mouth of the Moon River, Looking into Georgian Bay.

Georgian bay into Lake Healy, thence through the channel into Kah-pee-kog, and across the short portage into Pine lake.

But we will not tarry long at Pine lake. It has its attractions, but they are minimized by what Kah-pee-kog offers us. "Kah-pee-kog!" What memories the name brings back to one who knows every nook and corner of it. Memories of its pines, some living, some dead, memories of its rocky shores, its deep bays, its picturesque islands, its berry patches, where there are no signs to warn trespassers away, and far from least, memories of its gamey bass, the sparkling, fighting kind with the



On the Shores of Kah-pee-kog.

small mouth and red eye. The gamiest bass of all the world, it seems to me, are there in unnumbered quantities. I can see each water-soaked log, each bit of brush, under which it seems there is always a fish in waiting for a bait. And how they strike with a snap and a whirl that makes a reel fairly sing. Out of the water they go with a shake of their saucy heads. They are familiar with every trick with which the angler must contend, but experience could not have been their teacher, for scarcely a dozen people a year fish in these waters. Do not imagine it an unskilled task to land these untaught prizes, Brother Fisherman. If you are not careful they will wrap your line half a dozen times around the branches of a fallen tree, or carry it with them into the crevices of the rocks from which it is next to impossible to dislodge them.

You lose one, but the loss is small, for another is in waiting, and, perchance, you land him after a stubborn fight; but, if you are a true sportsman, you take the hook as gently as possible from his mouth and drop him back into the water again. It is the least reward you can give him for the pleasure he has given you. Wanton destruction of the beauties is worse than criminal.

But we must not tarry too long at Kah-pee-kog. Back through the chan-

A Pretty Nook in Crane Lake.

nel we go again to Healy. Healy, with its eight miles in length of narrow, island-dotted water; with its high, heavily-wooded bluffs; with its white-capped waves, over which your canoe rides as gracefully as a water fowl when the wind blows strong from the east or west; Healy, with its pickerel! For myself, I like the bass of Kah-pee-kog the best, but that can only be a matter of opinion; there are others who prefer the big, fighting pickerel of Healy, and there are reasons for their preference quite as much as for mine.

The birch or cedar canoe must be carried to get from Healy into Crane. The portage is fully half a mile long, with nothing to follow but a thinly-blazed trail from which the bear and the deer have not yet been frightened, and either may be encountered when least expected, as I know by experience.

With your canoe launched on Crane lake, sit in the bottom of it; take a firm hold on your rod; be ready for a struggle, for you are after muskies now. They are much in the estimation of the fisherman, and these muskies have the size. A 40-pounder is the limit to my knowledge. No, I did not catch it, and am not going to relate to you the details of the two-hours' struggle that it cost, but if you ever meet a certain well-known doctor of Toronto he will spin the tale for you. But even to a fisherman, to whom a lake's first value is the fish it contains, Crane lake has other charms. It is the largest of all these lakes, and a week's paddling would be necessary almost to follow its shores, indented in every direction with deep bays, and these again with bays, and everywhere the magnificent forests of the north.

A channel leads from Crane into Blackstone lake, and in times past a logging company fixed into this a chute. You push your canoe into the channel, and little by little you feel it moving faster and faster. Suddenly into the chute it goes, and drops you over the little fall of some 18 inches into the channel below. Blackstone is noted for its pike, the five, six, seven and eight-pound wall-eyed fellows that take your line into the deep holes, and make you wait their pleasure and convenience before submitting to the tug from the reel.

You must climb the bluffs to get from Blackstone into Robinson, where bass again abounds, though a channel will take you from there into little Robinson, also filled with bass. Portage lake comes next, and we will call it the last of the chain, though there are in reality dozens of others. There are lakes that have been left for you to name; lakes we might almost say, that have been left for you to discover, and you may wander through this paradise for days and not see a house, for they are not here, and meet no one but an occasional follower of the immortal Izaak.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

Very Natural.

"He married two women and is in jail now expiating his crime."

"And his wives are expatiating on it out of jail."—Judge.

DELAY THEIR REPLY.

Minister Bowen Not Officially Notified of Allies' Decision.

Still Hopeful That His Proposal Will Be Accepted—What May Result in Case They Decide Upon Refusal.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The European allies have not yet answered Minister Bowen's proposition, made several days ago, that there shall be no preference of claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy against Venezuela over those of other nations against the South American country. Minister Bowen thinks the delay should be construed in a hopeful light, on the ground that the delay in the answer of the powers indicates that they realize the importance of his position in the matter and are giving the subject careful consideration. He still expects a favorable reply to his contention and believes that the questions at issue will be settled at Washington between himself, acting for the government of Venezuela, and the representatives of the powers.

It became known that Mr. Bowen had addressed to the representatives of the allies what in a measure might be regarded as an ultimatum as defining his position. Mr. Bowen declines absolutely to discuss the question, but it is known that he said to the allies that if they persisted in their determination to receive preferential treatment in the matter of the settlement of the claims, he would call together the other creditor nations having claims against Venezuela with a view to their making a formal protest against the demands of those who participated in the blockade. The effect of this would be that the other seven creditor nations would be lined up against the three allied powers, with the result that the settlement of the whole matter in all probability might go to The Hague, if it is to be settled at all. This note is believed to be having its effect in staying the final determination of the question by the allied governments.

France Astonished.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The foreign office here received lengthy official advices giving details of the rejection by the allies of the proposal that France and other countries receive equal treatment in the Venezuelan settlement.

The French officials had not doubted that equal treatment would be recognized, and this unexpected turn of events has caused much surprise and concern.

For the present it does not assume an imperative position, but rather sets forth what they regard as the manifest equities of the French position, with the view to induce its further consideration and acceptance. After conferring with those in chief authority, an official said that the French position is based on two essential principles.

The first is that a pacific settlement between two sovereign nations is entitled at least to equal treatment with a war settlement. If not a precedent would be established, the officials say, which would be an incentive to war, as countries first adopting force in the collection of claims would have superior rights to those observing the usual pacific means of settlement.

Dangerous Precedent.

The view is strongly held here that the United States, France and Belgium are in effect pacific allies, as they did not resort to force against Venezuela. It is insisted that the present attitude of the allies tends not only to prejudice the rights of the pacific allies, but also establishes the dangerous principle that a resort to war is preferable to efforts to maintain peace.

International Recognition.

The second principle of the French position is that the Franco-Venezuelan settlement is in the form of a treaty which entitles it to international recognition. This was formally executed prior to the adoption of force by the allies and while Venezuela retained full independence in the exercise of her sovereign right to make a treaty. Therefore, it is maintained that this antedates rights arising from a resort to force.

It is not insisted, however, that this prior treaty settlement entitles France to priority in the division of the customs receipts, as the officials hold that all the powers having claims should receive equal treatment.

Germany Must Not Bluff.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Venezuelan situation, especially the attitude of Germany, was discussed by the senate committee on military affairs Thursday.

The discussion was general and earnest, and the conclusion reached, as stated by a member of the committee, was that the United States make it plain that the honor and dignity of the country would be maintained and that Germany should not be allowed to "bluff" the government by any attitude she might assume.

Coal Free of Duty.

Honolulu, Jan. 31.—The treasury department at Washington has cabled instructions to Collector of Port Stackable to admit coal at this port free of duty, in compliance with the recent congressional act removing the duty on foreign coal at all American ports and receiving centers.

Died in California.

Santa Monica, Cal., Jan. 31.—Maj. A. E. Bovay, aged 85, a long-time resident of Ripon, Wis., died here. He is said to have been first in framing the earliest organization of what has been known as the republican party.

Killed at a Crossing.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 30.—A Vandalia special train ran down a buggy at a crossing near Darlington, instantly killing Benjamin Gillon and Thomas Grisman, both prominent business men of this place. The victims were en route to a funeral.

A Sad End.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Mary S Jones, secretary of the Monitor Building and Loan association, committed suicide at the grave of her two daughters in Forest Home cemetery by drinking acid. Grief over their death is blamed.

STARTS BIG FIRE.

Lightning Cripples Niagara Falls Power Plant and Concerns Dependent Upon It.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 31.—At 6:30 o'clock Friday night the temporary repairs at the Niagara Falls Power & Conduit company's plant were completed, and the electrical famine along the Niagara frontier due to the early morning fire which was started by a flash of lightning was practically at an end. Power was sent out from the plant an hour before that time, but it was not permanent owing to a short circuit which occurred in the power house shortly thereafter, and which seriously burned three men, one of whom may die. The short circuit and the injury of the three men came as a climax to disconcerting incidents which had marked the day.

E. R. Rankin, vice president of the company, said Friday evening: "The cause of the fire was a bolt of lightning, which entered the transformer room and set fire to one of the cables. The flames communicated to other cables, and in a short time the roof of the transformer house was ablaze. The cables were destroyed in a short time and it was necessary to shut down power house No. 1. Operations in power house No. 2 were not interfered with. There was no damage to machinery in either power house. In all, about 7,000 feet of cable were destroyed. There was a supply of cable on hand and sufficient to replace it." The loss by fire is estimated at $50,000.

Never before since the establishment of Niagara Falls power has there been a delay of such magnitude. It was felt directly by thousands of people in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport and the Tonawandas and intermediate points. Hundreds of factories were shut down for the day and the street car service was demoralized. Thousands of workmen employed in the factories along the river were temporarily thrown out of employment. The officials of the power company state, however, that the seriousness of the situation was not so great as was at first thought possible. As a matter of fact, the electrical famine lasted 19 hours. The worst of it is over.

EMPEROR OUR FRIEND.

Baron Von Sternberg Reaches America from Germany with Message of Good Will.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German minister to the United States, arrived in Washington at a late hour Friday night. He was accompanied by the Baroness Speck von Sternburg. They were met at the station by one of the German attaches and went at once to the embassy residence. The baron will not be able to take up the Venezuelan negotiations with Minister Bowen until he has presented his letters of credence to President Roosevelt. It is expected he will do this to-day.

In an interview in New York the baron said he had been sent to pick up the threads of the Venezuelan matter where his predecessor left them. He continued: "Concerning the kaiser's attitude toward the main question and the Monroe doctrine I can speak with perfect assurance and emphasis. The emperor has been much misunderstood. He has no ulterior motive whatever. It is as absurd to think that he wishes to seize territory in Venezuela as that he wishes to colonize the moon. The moment he grabbed land his trade would be lost. The situation would be the same as if he grabbed a province of China. Commerce would be destroyed and colonization without commerce means bankruptcy for the nation attempting it.

"The emperor is anxious, most anxious, that the best of understanding shall exist between the two countries. The days of the old diplomacy are past, I think. I consider myself as much a representative of your country as I do of the emperor. Questions of this sort should be discussed frankly. In such ways is the best understanding maintained and encouraged."

Primary Bill Accepted.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31.—The assembly committee on privileges and elections unanimously reported a substitute primary election bill providing that all candidates for elective offices, including candidates for United States senator, shall be nominated at a primary election to be held the first Tuesday in September, 1904, and biennially thereafter, excepting candidates for school offices and justices of the peace.

Duelist Sentenced.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—First Lieut. Werner von Grawert, son of the lieutenant general of that name, who shot Dr. Aye, a lawyer of Flensburg, through the neck, cutting the spinal cord and causing instant death, in a duel fought in the Grunewald forest, January 16, has been sentenced by a military court to two years' imprisonment in a fortress. The trial was conducted behind closed doors.

Big Shortage.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 31.—The examination by accounts of the affairs of the defunct bank of Otoe, owned by Cutting and Willett, has disclosed a shortage of $214,491, instead of $84,833, as at first reported. Speculation on the board of trade is the only explanation offered for the shortage.

Did Not Found Rome.

Rome, Jan. 31.—It is claimed that the excavations that Prof. Airoli is carrying out in the Forum have conclusively proved that Romulus did not found Rome, but that the city existed long previous to his appearance.

Will Accept Judgeship.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—John T. McDonough, of this city, former secretary of state, announced that he will accept the appointment as justice of the supreme court of the Philippine islands which was tendered him several days ago by President Roosevelt.

Big Lumber Deal.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 31.—The big lumber mills at Port Blakely, together with 50,000 acres of timber lands in Mason and Kitsap counties, have been sold for $3,000,000 to a syndicate of Michigan lumbermen.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

May Get a Road.

Adams, the only county in Wisconsin without a mile of railroad within its radius, may have a few miles of steel rails within a year if the efforts of the county board succeed. At a meeting of the board it was decided to recommend that Adams county negotiate with any railroad company to the end that a proposition be submitted to the voters whereby Adams county will grant $50,000 to any company that will submit a proposition to build a railroad extending north and south through Adams county from Grand Rapids to Portage, and provided that there shall be seven stations within the limits of the county

Don't Like the Law.

Ministers at Superior are advocating the amendment of the marriage law. They have appointed a committee to draft resolutions to be sent to the legislature asking that the five days' waiting clause be cut off. They assert that the reform law fails to reform where it tries to make people wait five days, because people who don't want to wait will go to other states to get married. The amount of money that ministers and justices of the peace lose yearly on account of this law is greater than the amount they now make from marriages.

Elopes with Three Women.

George King, of Brooklyn, left that village in a bob sled, taking with him the 16-year-old wife of his brother, who had $250 in her possession. They fled northward. At Deforest King gave his brother's wife the slip, retaining the $250, which she had intrusted to his care, and took with him another woman he had picked up at Deforest. The couple started for Columbus, 15 miles northeast, at which place King again exchanged partners, leaving No. 2 behind in his sled.

Urge New Tax Basis.

In its second biennial report the state tax commission renews its recommendation, made two years ago, for taxing the railroads of the state on their valuation, instead of on the license fee basis. A strong argument is made by the commission against the taxation of credits. Taxation of inheritance is strongly recommended, and it is hoped that the legislature will reenact, with proper changes, the law recently declared unconstitutional.

Farmer Murdered.

John Bradshaw, a wealthy farmer, was found murdered on his doorstep at Monroe. The crime is supposed to have been committed by robbers. Every room in the house showed that it had been ransacked and the man's pocketbook, together with all of the valuables in the house, were stolen. Mr. Bradshaw was 64 years of age and was supposed to be worth $20,000. He was known to have kept a large sum of money in the house.

Buy an Entire Town.

The Worden Lumber company, the chief stockholders in which are J. H. Worden, J. I. Case and Charles R. Sligh, has purchased the town of Jeffries, including houses, stores, mill, nine miles of railroad and 11,000 acres of surrounding timber lands, and will conduct lumbering operations on a large scale. The company has $100,000 capital and has been operating at Fife lake.

Spooner's Election Ratified.

The election of John C. Spooner as United States senator to succeed himself was ratified in joint session of the legislature. Mr. Spooner received the full party vote. Neal Brown, of Wausau, received the complimentary vote of the democratic minority. Senator Spooner appeared before the joint body and made a speech and was given an ovation.

An Unfortunate Fire.

The Chicago-Milwaukee electric railroad connection in Kenosha was prevented after ten years' efforts by a fire in the Kenosha power house. Generators were destroyed and the company cannot fulfill franchise conditions unless they run horse cars, which they propose to do.

The News Condensed.

Thomas Rooney was sentenced at Milwaukee to two years in the penitentiary for impersonating another voter at the election last April.

The state board of agriculture will probably ask the legislature to appropriate it $75,000 for improvements on the state fair grounds in North Greenfield.

The organization of the Central Wisconsin State Fair association was perfected in Marshfield. C. I. Morrison was elected president, W. W. Noll treasurer and George H. Welton secretary.

Gottlieb Grimm, who was engaged in the bookbinding business in Madison from 1859 until he was stricken by apoplexy in his bindery, died at his home, aged 72 years.

Twenty thousand dollars were collected under the inheritance tax law from the estate of A. W. Patten, of Appleton.

The Keystone block at West Superior was burned, causing a loss of $150,000, the Floan & Leveroos and Bloom Dry Goods companies being the heaviest sufferers.

Burglars blew open the safe in the general store of E. A. Mellem in Madison and got away with $200 cash and $250 in silverware.

There is greater activity among loggers of northern Wisconsin this winter than for years past.

The International Brotherhood of Paper-Makers at a conference with the manufacturers in Appleton yielded to the requests of the mill owners and will return to the long-hour schedule. This means 72 hours' work a week and until midnight Saturdays.

Lewis Bain, aged 70 years, a wealthy pioneer hardware merchant of Kenosha, died at his residence in that city.

Caroline Olschefki, of Green Bay, over 79 years of age, has been granted a divorce from her husband, Gustav Olschefki, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

What the People of New York Do to Be Talked About

The three women who are suing the estate of Charles Broadway Rouss are making one of the most talked of men in the city still talked of even when he has passed from sight. One claims a portion of his wealth as his wife and the mother of his children, another for deferred wages as housekeeper, another for compensation for having sung to the old man in his blindness.

Mrs. Rouss Cowen.

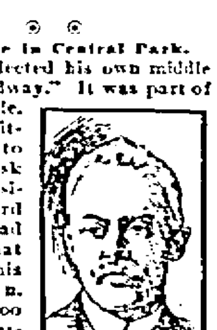
Mr. Rouss was about the last of the old-time merchants of strongly marked individuality. He came to the city after the war from Winchester, Va., without a dollar. He worked 24 hours a day three days a week and 15 or 16 on the others. He piled up a fortune, but paid the penalty in shattered nerves and ruined eyesight. For years he kept an offer standing of $1,000,000 to any one who would restore his sight; he was the ready prey of quacks and swindlers, who fed only to disappoint his hope of seeing.

Rouss ran his business himself. He had a theory that a "steady" man could sell no more goods than any other kind. For years he paid nearly all his employes every day. Perhaps the majority—certainly all in places of responsibility—were sober and reliable, but there was a considerable proportion of "floaters," who took their pay at night and came back when it was gone. If they were ready to work and if there was room for them no questions were asked. Customers were never surprised to see new faces on the floor.

Now that was not such bad business. The unsteady men whom most merchants wouldn't have around were cheap; when in condition they were not bad salesmen. The old man went by results. He sold cheap goods exclusively; was perhaps the principal outfitter in the city of the curbstone peddlers of shoestrings and collar buttons.

Rouss' Statue in Central Park.

Mr. Rouss selected his own middle name of "Broadway." It was part of his stock in trade. Anyone who omitted it in writing to him need not ask a favor. In business he was a hard man, but he had his soft side. That soft side was his native town. Nothing was too good for Winchester. He gave the town fire engines, school houses and contributed liberally to local charities. The Winchester ladies idolized him, and when he died they offered the city of New York a bust of him to set up in Central park; and there it is, bigger than life and assuredly not the queerest in New York's collection of worthies thus honored.



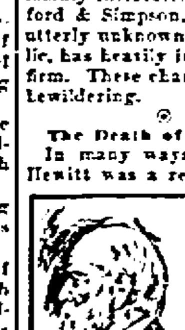
Charles Broadway Rouss.

With the passing of Ridley, Mathews, McCreery, Rouss and a few others, New York knows no more the merchant whose face was familiar to his customers. You used to see the old-fashioned merchant, even when he numbered his employes by the thousand, patroling his aisles, his face set in a professional smile like an undertaker's. It was purely habit born in the old days when he had his three assistants and personally greeted every comer. The great merchant of to-day is merely an investor. He may, like the Straus Brothers, have personal knowledge of manufacturing and selling, or like Greenhut, the whisky trust magnate, a heavy investor in New York department shops, he may merely represent money. In either case he hires experts to run his departments; he has time for pleasure-seeking; he goes to theaters, plays golf, has fast horses and does not walk his own floor.

The old-fashioned merchant's name was valuable to him alone. Now names are bought and sold with shops as a matter of business. There hasn't been a Macy in "Macy's" for years. The new store, so-called, is probably the biggest in the world, but the Messrs. Straus do not care to have their name connected with it. They run factories in Germany, are heavily backing a big shop in Brooklyn, and do a great jobbing trade in this city. Yet their family name is familiar to the people from the charities of Nathan Straus and from Oscar Straus having been minister to Turkey rather than from their being among the city's most potent dry goods factors. John Wanamaker's name has the old-time significance, but Mr. Siegel, who came from Chicago to help establish the big store of Siegel-Cooper Company, is now mainly interested in Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, while Mr. Greenhut, utterly unknown to the shopping public, has heavily invested in the former firm. These changes are sometimes bewildering.

The Death of Abram S. Hewitt.

In many ways the late Abram S. Hewitt was a remarkable man. His greatest work was not as mayor of New York, nor as member of congress, nor as "old man eloquent and irascible," giving advice upon public questions, but as the principal builder of Cooper Union.



Abram S. Hewitt.

Peter Cooper was a remarkable man, too. I'm glad to have seen him, to carry in my mind a picture of his spare form, his benevolent face, framed in white hair and upheld by white "Galways" beneath his chin, and the memory of his piping voice. He was so remarkable that he foresaw years ago all the needs of a great industrial institute, and laid plans for it that have needed no changing. He did not, however, endow Cooper institute. After his death, Mr. Hewitt and a few others of the family, without blowing of trumpets, furnished the money necessary to run the union and to build it up. At the time of their last great gift, a year ago, they had given it sums more than equaling all that they received as legacies from the Cooper estate.

Mr. Hewitt was in everything but appearance and voice as singular a personality as his father-in-law. It was a pleasure to see him and Edward Cooper, brothers-in-law and life-long friends, making in those last days one of their infrequent visits to their down-town office—a pair of bent, white-haired old men, irritable, but kindly, if you admit the possibility of the description.

Mr. Hewitt was a favorite with newspaper men—when they understood him. For years he was in bad odor with them because as congressman he denied an interview with him printed by E. G. Dunnell, long the "Washington man" of the Times. I can understand how it happened. I once took to him an interview to revise. It was accurate, somewhat informal in phrasing.

"I didn't say that," the old man complained. "Why did you clip my speech so? Educated men don't say 'don't.'"

And so, repeating the very expression to which he objected, he "corrected" the offending word, and all was well.

Mr. Hewitt's last years were a marvel of vitality. He scarcely slept at all — reason enough for irritability. Two years ago he was almost in his grave, and was revived and set going again by the wizardry of an injection of a saline solution into his veins, widely heralded at the time as an "elixir of life." I wish it had been.

Mr. Rockefeller as a Sunday School Teacher.

Young John D. Rockefeller is happy in planning a clubhouse for his Sunday-school class. Clubs and Sunday-schools don't go together in the usual categories, but New York's different.

Besides, it isn't exactly the usual club. There is already a clubhouse, but it is too small for the 400 members. The object is partly to provide amusements of a clean nature for young men, partly to furnish rooms at reasonable rates for those whose parents do not live in the city. Gymnasium, baths, restaurant—of course. These things will help make it a sort of private Y. M. C. A. building.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The class itself varies greatly in membership, usually running about 150 in attendance at each meeting. It is by no means composed wholly of young men. Sometimes Mr. Rockefeller has embarrassing experiences. Reporters come to take short-hand notes of his addresses as class leader; artists sketch him; East side boys are sent by the newspapers to tell in their engaging slang what they think of him—the last who went stayed as a permanent member.

Not seldom there sits in a corner a big, gray-headed man of military aspect, who smiles cynically at the proceedings and seems inwardly amused at the young man's advice to scorn wealth except as a means of doing good. The big man is a former oil refiner of Marietta, O., who was ruined by the competition of the Standard Oil trust and who haunts New York hotels, enjoying life after his fashion.

Mr. Rockefeller is a slender fellow of modest stature and little physical strength, about 25 years old. He uses excellent language and is not easily embarrassed.

Mrs. Astor's Ball Settles Some Things.

Mrs. Astor's annual ball is looked to as a clearing up and final decision upon the right of certain New Yorkers to inclusion in "Society." The full list of invited guests has been published in nearly every paper in the city. They were 550 in number, thus raising the limit from the 400 set by Ward McAllister in the old days.

Mrs. Astor.

As a matter of fact, what really sets the limit is the size of Mrs. Astor's house. It looks like a city hall. A driveway curves up in front and beneath a permanent awning guests are deposited by their carriages. John Jacob Astor's house, next door, is similar in design; the great ballroom behind extends the width of both houses. By throwing them together, Mrs. Astor can comfortably entertain the whole number of invited guests. She must, indeed, limit her invitations. Except for illness, few stay away. The ballroom serves also as a picture gallery, and is one of the most beautiful in the world. Yet it does not compare with the public ballroom in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Society is much bigger than any private house. Many are included in the Astor list who are but little known on other occasions. There is really no list, no limit. There are probably some 4,000 people in the city who would be recognized as "in society." Obviously there must be cliques and subdivisions. Of the Vanderbilts, for instance, only two couples appear on the list of Mrs. Astor's guests.

OWEN LANGDON.

Bits of Local Gossip

Remember the card party at the home of Mrs. Peter Seibel next Thursday afternoon and evening to be given by the Lady Foresters.

Merritt McLaughlin leaves Saturday for Hackley, near Eagle River, where he has been offered a good position with a sawmill firm. His family will follow him later on in the year.

The Catholic Lady Foresters entertain at a card party next Thursday afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. Peter Seibel. Admission 15 cents. A most cordial invitation is extended to all.

Monday of this week was ground hog day, but did he see his shadow? The day was dreary and cloudy and the sun was only out for a few minutes along about eleven o'clock. So he would either have to hurry or else wait for moon light.

The skating rink at the Armory was well patronized last evening, the largest crowd having ever gathered there this winter, being present. A small number of fancy skaters as well as a contortionist were present and entertained with free exhibitions.

Murdoch McCloud of Benson county, N. D., is in the city for a visit with his sister, Mrs. P. McDermott, on the south side. This is Mr. McCloud's first visit here and he is greatly taken up with the town. He is a pleasant man to meet and already has acquired a large acquaintance.

The Epworth League of the M. E. church pleasantly surprised Miss Edna Sargent at her home in the Fifth ward last Tuesday evening. The young people made merry until a late hour and the evening passed all too quickly. The society presented the hostess with a beautiful gold ring containing her birth stone.

Steam wood saws are puffing and singing and whining in every part of the city. There must be six or eight going it every day. The consumption of wood is enormous in the place this winter and it's a great harvest for the settler. Some of our farmers have sold a thousand dollars worth of wood off their places this season.

E. M. Kemp showed his style of doing business pretty quick when he heard that $1500 was needed to furnish the new Carnegie library. He immediately wrote a letter here, enclosing a good sized check, and saying that he was a citizen of Rhinelander, glad of it and proud of it and that he was always going to be one and wanted to be a good one. Just because his manufacturing interests are now in Minneapolis makes no difference to him or his splendid family as to Rhinelander. Well, he can rest assured that this city is just as proud of his feelings in this matter as he is.

NEW BOOKS AT CITY LIBRARY.

A Long List of Good Reading Reported as Received at the City Reading Room.

Miss Smith, city libririan, has given to us the following books as having been received at the Public Library and will be ready for circulation Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

Daily News Almanac 1903.
Hancock—Life at West Point.
Herb—Landseer.
Kellogg—Washington's Birthday.
Matson—References For Literary Workers.

FICTION.

Barr—Song of a Single Note
Barrie—Little White Bird.
Chambers—Maid-At-Arms.
Clemens—Double-Barrelled Detective Story.
Davis—Captain Macklin.
Foster—Heart of the Doctor.
Magruder—Across the Chasm.
Merwin—Short Line War.
Stuart—Napoleon Jackson.
Tarkington—Two Vanrevels.
Van Dyke—Blue Flower.

CHILDREN, BIOGRAPHY.

Eggleston—Four American Naval Heroes.
Burton—Four American Patriots.
Perry—Four American Pioneers.

SCIENCE AND TRAVEL.

Long—Ways of Wood Folk.
Long—Wilderness Ways.
Weed—Stories of Insect Life. 2 volumes.
Du Chaillu—King Mombe.
Schwatka—Children of the Cold.

STORIES.

Arabian Nights.
Blaisdell—Child Life: Fourth Reader.
Blaisdell—Child Life: Fifth Reader.
Defoe—Robinson Crusoe.
Goldsmith—Goody Two Shoes.
Johnston—Little Colonel's Hero.
Judd—Wigwam Stories.
Lummis—New Mexico David.
Mabie—Little Lame Prince.
Page—Captured Santa Claus.
Pyle—Jack Ballister's Fortune.
Smith—Three Marys.

BOOKS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

(2) Bridgman—Gnome.
(1) Book of Ships.
Deming—Children of the Wild.
Deming—Little Brothers of the West.
Lutz—Nursery Rhyme Book.
Loomis—New Mother Goose Pictures.
O'Shea—Six Nursery Classics.
O'Shea—Old World Wonder Stories.
Perrault—Tales of Mother Goose.
Stevenson—Child's Garden of Verses.
Upton—Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls.
Welsh—Book of Nursery Rhymes.

WOODBORO ITEMS.

Ray Downie was in Rhinelander a portion of last week.

Dr. T. R. Welch of Rhinelander made a professional trip here last week.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Christon one day last week.

Mrs. Henry Ormsbee, who has been sick the past week, is slowly recovering.

Warren Yenor, who has been sick the greater part of the winter with la grippe, is now convalescent.

Harry Kambout leaves for Big Lake, Wash., Wednesday night, where he obtained a good position.

Martin Bogle, the general mill foreman, and Charlie Steel, assistant foreman, were in Rhinelander Saturday on business.

Announcement.

To the Electors of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin:—

The time is now approaching when you will be called upon to elect a judge for this circuit, and as I have received numerous inquiries as to whether or not I intend to be a candidate, and as I have also received many expression from all parts of the circuit wishing and requesting me to stand for re-election and continue my services as judge of this circuit, and as I have carefully considered the matter and am satisfied that there is a desire on the part of the people for my continuance in office as judge, and, moreover, my circumstances being such that I shall be glad to serve for another term, I do hereby announce myself as a non-partisan candidate of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit at the next spring election.

My expectation and hope for election and a continuance in service as judge, is that the electors of the circuit will say that my past services merit a re election, and I do hereby renew my former promises that I shall studiously refrain from all participation in partisanship or party discussions or service, and that I will under all circumstances and with whatever ability and energy I possess, faithfully perform and discharge all the duties, always important and often extremely difficult, devolving upon me as judge, without fear, without favor and without prejudice. So declaring for a non-partisan judiciary, this shall be the platform upon which I confidently ask a continuance of the generous support heretofore given me and which I truly appreciate.

In due time nomination papers will be prepared and an opportunity afforded you for signing the same.

Respectfully your friend
and fellow citizen,
W. C. SILVERTHORN.

Gladstone-Rhinelander Train.

The Soo Line announces a train as follows: It will leave Gladstone about 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Rhinelander about 4:00 P. M. Leave Rhinelander about 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Gladstone about 4:00 P. M. Correct time will be given in next issue.

A Quaint Old Custom.

A London shop assistant says: "It is my duty every night to go out to the rear of the premises and fire off an old flintlock pistol. This curious custom dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. Our shop, now in a crowded north London district, was in those old days practically in the country, and it was the custom of the then proprietor, who was a timid, eccentric man, to fire a pistol off every night to let the would be burglar know he was armed and prepared for him. Thinking his custom such a good one, seeing that his shop was never attempted, he stated in his will that the custom should be continued, which has always been carried out, although, of course, we do it now merely to keep up a quaint old custom."

His Awful Curiosity.

A woman with her little son, a child of four years of age, inquired of a man standing in one of our railroad stations, "Can you tell me what time the next train leaves for Scranton?"

"At t-t-twenty m-minutes p-p-just f-four." About five minutes later she again put the same question to the same man, and he repeated the same answer in the same stuttering way. When she approached him for the third time with the same query, he said to her: "W-why do y-y-you a-a-ask me s-s-so m-m-many t-t-times? I-I a-a-already t-t-told you t-t-twice."

"I know you did," replied the woman, "but my little boy likes to see you work your mouth."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Lion of St. Mark.

The symbol of the Venetian republic—the famous lion of St. Mark—is made of bronze. There is a tradition among the Venetian people that its eyes are diamonds. They are really white, agates, faceted. Its mane is most elaborately wrought, and its retracted, gaping mouth and its fierce mustaches give it an oriental aspect.

The creature as it now stands belongs to many different epochs, varying from some date previous to our era down to this century. It is conjectured that it may have originally formed a part of the decoration of some Assyrian palace. St. Mark's lion it certainly was not originally, for it was made to stand level upon the ground and had to be raised up in front to allow the evangelist to be slipped under its fore paws.

Ancient Legal Statute.

The provision of the Virginia code exempting from service on the grand jury the owner or occupier of a grist mill, says Law Notes, is an interesting example of a law which has been allowed to remain on the statute book long after its usefulness and the condition that called it into being have ceased to exist. When the statute was passed, serious inconvenience to the citizens of the surrounding country might have arisen as a result of summoning a mill owner from his work, but the mill owner is no longer so important a member of the community.

Parrots.

A dealer in birds in sober and serious Manhattan advertises that he has in stock a "large variety of semi-religious parrots, the most profane one only $300." That's an old way of appealing to public patronage. If the most profane parrot is held for sale at $300, what would be the price of a parraket that could only say "Good gracious!"

Definite Description.

"Johnny, it isn't tobacco sauce, it is tabasco. Now, don't let me hear you calling it wrong again."

"No, mamma."

Two hours later at dinner—"Mamma, I want some of that—that—that red-headed sauce that makes you mad."—Washington Times.

LOCATING JOHN.

The Fate of a Tiger Hunter and His Return Home.

A story is told of a young man named John P., who, being in poor health, went to India. His family had instructed him not to spare expense, but to cable three times a week how he was and what he was doing. The first cable message ran:

Am well. Have native guide. Injia. Hunt tigers tomorrow.

The next communication did not arrive till two weeks later. It was this:

John dead. Killed. Tiger. What do? INJA.

Back went the tearful message:

Send on body.

A month later there was delivered to the keeper of the receiving vault of M. cemetery a box or coffin so large and heavy that it might have been the home of a second Cardiff Giant. Suspicion having been aroused, a permit was secured and the sealed coffin opened. To the consternation of those present there lay the body of a magnificent Bengal tiger resting on white satin. The following message was soon racing across the Atlantic:

Some mistake. Some mistake. You send a tiger. Where is John?

The following information was soon received:

No mistake. No mistake. John inside tiger!

Nature's Monument to Washington.

Among the many monuments to Washington is the one which every visitor to the Cape Verde Islands will remember as one of the most colossal and marvelous freaks of natural sculpture in existence. Along the farther side of the harbor of San Vicente, the principal town, rises a bold ridge of dark gray volcanic rocks, the crest of which forms an exact likeness of our immortal George, seemingly lying face upward as if in a peaceful sleep.

The hero's large, bold features, the backward wave of the hair, his massive shoulders and even the frill of the shirt front are all reproduced on a gigantic scale with wonderful exactness. The strange monument, sharply outlined against the deep blue of the tropical sky, is one of the first objects that meet one's eye in approaching the island. Its gigantic proportions, with the boundless ocean for a background, form a portrait wonderfully true to nature and overpowering in its magnificence.

Sand Dunes In Gascony.

One of the most interesting and remarkable of the many regions for the observation of sand dunes lies between Bordeaux and Bayonne, in Gascony. The sea here throws every year upon the beach, along a line of 100 miles in length, some 500,000,000 cubic yards of sand.

The prevailing westerly winds continue picking up the surface particles from the westward slope, whirl them over to the inward slope, where they are again deposited, and the entire ridge by this means alone moves gradually inward. In the course of years there has thus been formed a complex system of dunes, all approximately parallel with the coast and with one another and of all altitudes up to 250 feet.

These are marching steadily inward at a rate of from three to six feet a year, whole villages having sometimes been torn down to prevent burial and rebuilt at a distance.

Beautiful Tree Snakes.

Among the most attractive of the many kinds of serpents are the delicate and beautiful tree snakes (dendrophis), which very rarely descend to the ground, as they find food enough among the birds and those frogs and lizards which also dwell in trees. The graceful form of the body, the elegance and rapidity of their movements and the exquisite beauty of their colors have excited the lively admiration of those who have had the good fortune to watch them in their native haunts. The larger kinds attain to a length of over five feet. They are frequently adorned with the brightest colors, green being, however, generally the prevailing tint. They are active by day.

Saw the Whole of It.

Alexander weeping because the world was so small has a counterpart in an old inhabitant of Luss, a pretty little village on Loch Lomond side, Scotland, who at last has been persuaded to climb the mountain which has filled so large a part of his horizon all the days of his life. In Luss he has lived, as his fathers lived before him, and from Luss he has never had the ambition to journey, even as far as Glasgow. But some one got him to the top of Ben Lomond the other day.

"Eh, man," said he, with great self congratulation, "but the world's a big place when ye come to view the whole of it!"

Realistic.

He—I had a realistic dream last night.

She—Indeed! What was it?

"Oh, I dreamed I had proposed to you and you had turned me over to your father."

"Yes, yes. And what did father say?"

"Oh, I don't know. I only know I woke up and found myself on the floor."—Yonkers Statesman.

Not to Be Endured.

"Dead boy, is it true that you have discharged your valet?"

"Yaas, the scoundrel! When I took him out with me, he managed to make people think he was the mustah and I was the man, bow Jove!"—Exchange.

Helping the Batter.

Mistress (in surprise)—Why did you place the alarm clock by the buckwheat batter?

Nora—So it would know what time to rise, mum.—Chicago News.

Melancholy is the pleasure of being sad.—Hugo.

At a Mixed Dinner.

"Excuse me, sir, but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar."

"Yes, madam; our host introduced us to each other just before dinner."

"Ah! I was positive I had seen you somewhere. I never forget a face."—Exchange.

Her Obscure Complexion.

"Is she a brunette?"

"A brunette! Why, she's so dark her father has to turn the light on in the parlor to find her in the evenings."—Princeton Tiger.

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Water Shrews.

A pretty little animal, writes a correspondent, occasionally to be noticed at the edge of a stream or pool is the water shrew. The ways of these creatures are most fascinating. I have seen them quietly emerge from the grass, run down the side of the bank into and along the bottom of the stream. While under the water their movements are very rapid. They scrape away on the bottom with their feet, thrusting their long snouts into the mud and under stones and leaves in search of insects on which they feed. They then retire a little way up the bank for a moment or two to take breath and hurry back to their work once more. I have never seen water shrews dive. They simply run in and out of the stream, as if air and water were both alike to them, and they were equally at home in either element. When under the water, they look as if they were covered with minute silver pearls owing to the particles of air adhering to their furry bodies. Land and water shrews are not of the mouse tribe. They have the sharpest and most delicately beautiful teeth imaginable and live entirely on insect food.—London Opinion.

The Williams and Johns.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the relative frequency of names prior to the Norman conquest, which created something like a revolution. "William," of course, got a good start, as is shown in "Doomsday Book," where stand 68 Williams, 48 Roberts, 28 Walters and 10 Johns. In 1173 Sir William St. John and Sir William Fitz-Hamon entertained a dinner party at the court of Henry II. The invitations were limited to knights of the name of William, and the company numbered 130.

But the day of "John" was not long to tarry, and in 1317 the common council of London contained 35 Johns, 17 Williams, 15 Thomases, 10 Richards, 8 Roberts, and in 1385 out of 370 names enrolled in the Guild of St. George at Norwich there were 128 Johns, 47 Williams, 41 Thomases. From that day to this John and William have held their ground as the commonest baptismal names in England.

Propinquity.

Crawford—Why do lovers sit and sit and sit in blissful silence?

Crabshaw—Because, as a general thing, there isn't room for either of them to get a word in sideways.—Judge.

The future is purchased by the present.—Johnson.

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